"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, continued high temperature, south to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,372. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.06½; cash corn, 37c.; cash cotton, 7½c.

FOREIGN.—The Trades Union Congress, in session in Birmingham, yesterday adopted resolutions in opposition to child labor and in favor of National ownership of land, railroads, mines, and other property generally used by the public. Queen Victoria has written a letter of thanks for the cordial reception of the Duke and Duchess of York in Ireland. No further progress has been made in the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey, Germany and England being unable to agree as to the indemnity question. It is rumored that the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Khartoum will be delayed until January, owing to lack of funds. The Transvaal Government is taking measures to assist the mining companies in fighting the Nobel Trust. Edward Oakley, who pretends to be a Doctor of Divinity of Brown University, and an adopted son of President McKinley, was arrested in London for begging. The police say he is an old offender. Francois Aurele Pulszky, the Hungarian patriot and archaeologist, is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Two bathers at South Beach, on applying for their valuables left for safekeeping in the pavilion safe, were told that the safe had been robbed. The losers have asked for the arrest of the pavilion proprietor.

The Republican Sub-Committee on Conference last night set Sept. 28 as the date for the City Convention. Delegates will present their credentials on that day. F. S. Gibbs, who will represent the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in the Committee on Credentials, will cast the majority vote, and can, therefore, if he choose, turn out Low delegates.

Page 2.

The General Democratic Conference Committee met last night at the Hoffman House and chose Sept. 30 and the Grand Central Palace as the time and place for the Democratic City Convention. The committee tabled a communication from the Democratic Alliance on the plea that it had power only to arrange for the convention.

Page 3.

The Greenburgh Town Assessors closed grievance hearings yesterday.

Mrs. Grace Mann and Henry Wieckes, a servant who had remained loyal in adversity, were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday upon a charge of stealing gas from the Consolidated Gas Company. The woman confessed her guilt, but the servant claimed that he alone was to blame, and wanted to go to prison instead of his mistress.

After an autopsy upon the body of a person who died of the prevailing fever at Ocean Springs yesterday morning, the physicians in attendance, including several representatives of the Marine Hospital Service, unanimously decided that the cause of death was yellow fever. The health authorities of the Federal Government and of the States concerned are convinced of the presence of the plague, and no effort will be spared to prevent the spread of the disease. Suspicious cases have been reported from other towns in the vicinity, but there are none in New Orleans.

Page 4.

The New Yorks and Pittsburgs each won a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns defeated the Cincinnatis at Eastern Park.

Several players in the tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, at Islip, L. I., dropped out of the competition for the Westbrook Cup yesterday, leaving only four. They are expert players, and the semi-final round to-day will be a hot one.

A team of twelve men of the Twenty-third Regiment will go to Savannah Thanksgiving Day and meet a team of Georgia militia in a shooting contest for a trophy. It is decided that the losers shall challenge the winners to a return match, and the event may become an annual one.

The 2:12 race at Fleetwood yesterday was not finished on account of delay in scoring. Derby Princess took the first heat and Fred B. the second. Lady Town had a one-sided victory in the 3:30 trot, and Quadriga captured the 2:20 pacing event in straight heats.

In the first race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday Jockey Sims, on Archduke, suddenly crossed the track near the finish and caused Salabar to pull up. Archduke was disqualified, but Sims was not punished. The race was given to Salabar. Huguenot's chances for place were ruined by the foul.

Page 5.

Miss Agatha Haag, who was attacked by a burglar on Tuesday, is recovering. Her assailant is still at large.

Judge Lippincott yesterday lectured the Hudson County Grand Jury severely for not indicting the keepers of Monte Carlo, and ordered to jury to do so.

Presidents of the Brooklyn trolley lines have made a united request to the Bridge Trustees for permission to change the plans for the New York terminal.

The report that the English Government has obtained a concession from the United States of Colombia giving it the right to complete the Panama Canal, is discredited in well-informed circles.

Hoboken's Poormaster yesterday visited the home of a woman who had applied for aid. In the kitchen he found a new bicycle which she said belonged to her daughter. The official advised the woman to sell it and buy the food she had begged.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department returned to Fort Monroe, Va., yesterday on the Dolphin from a two days' inspection of Admiral Sicard's squadron at sea. He was well pleased with the fleet manoeuvres, gun and searchlight practice, and other exercises, and pronounced the navy one "which, though too small in size, need fear comparison with no other as regards the quality of its ships and men."

The trial of Adolph L. Luetgert, charged with the murder of his wife, was continued in Chicago. Expert witnesses, Dr. Charles B. Gibson and Prof. Mark De La Fontaine, were examined. Both admitted that the exhibits shown them might be human flesh and bones. They also admitted that a human body might be dissolved in a boiling solution of caustic potash, but maintained that the bones would be merely softened.

William Higbie, a colored butler, and ex-convict, is under arrest at Police Headquarters on a charge of planning to rob the Rev. Edward Wallace Neil, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Edward the Martyr, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. In a bag in Higbie's room evidence was discovered connecting him with the operations of William F. Clark, an ex-convict and notorious criminal, who is now in the Tombs.

Page 7.

Mrs. Juan Hernandez, a Cuban refugee, asked, in a Brooklyn court yesterday, for her children to be sent to some institution, as she was unable to support them. The request was not granted because of the application of a law in her case.

According to President Ratchford, to-day will see the Columbus convention of miners accept the last proposition of the coal operators. The Illinois delegates still hold out against the agreement, but it is believed that they will swing into line to-day, and, followed by the other delegates outside the Pittsburg district, will make the settlement general.

Page 10.

The Long Island City public schools are unable to open for want of teachers. There are fifty vacancies to be filled.

The Rev. George Deshon was chosen Superior of the Paulist Fathers at the final session of the General Chapter, held in this city yesterday.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday he expected 225,000 children to apply for admission to the schools Monday. There is no accommodation for more than 7,000 of them. The three high schools are ready to open with a list of 1,802 students. Prof. Goodwin and Dr. Wright hope great things from the new system.

Page 11.

Two husbands are claiming the estate of Mrs. Rachel Ellis of Brooklyn.

The cereal market was stronger yesterday than it has been for a fortnight, and every staple made a notable advance.

Page 12.

The rumor that Dr. E. Merrill Gates was to retire from Amherst College is without foundation.

The Board of Park Commissioners will prohibit indiscriminate vending of candy, chewing gum, &c., in the parks.

J. H. Campbell's little garden in Jersey City has yielded a silver cube, Spanish coins, and a pot of English pennies.

Thomas A. Hatfield, librarian of the Hoboken Free Library, on Wednesday paid an election bet by eating a vegetarian dinner.

N. B. Hoxie has been appointed special guardian for some heirs of the estate of Henry Keteltas, who allege a misappropriation of trust property.

The second series of merchants' excursions to New York from points in trunk line railroad territory will begin to-day and continue until the 14th inst.

Justice Hayes in Special Sessions yesterday censured the officers of the Health Department for lax methods in obtaining evidence for the trial of milk cases.

Two painters working on a scaffold in the Pennsylvania Station, Jersey City, yesterday, fell to the tracks below, a distance of sixty feet. One man was killed and the other was injured internally.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward says the city will at once apply for a mandamus to compel the Board of Equalization to reconvene to consider the protest of New York City against an increased assessment of nearly $89,000,000.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that the dock officials are willingly neglectful of their duty in the matter of inspection of baggage of first-class passengers.

The brokerage firm of James R. Willard & Co. of 55, 280, and 1,227 Broadway and of Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Washington, Toronto, and Montreal has collapsed. It had dealings with nearly 3,000 speculators. The continued bull market was what the customers wanted, and the firm went to the wall. The assignee says that the failure is complete, and that there is no possibility of resumption.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday discussed a plan to send mail intended for passengers expected here on steamships from abroad to the various pursers for distribution, the mail boat meeting the vessels at Quarantine. This will go into effect as soon as all the steamship companies elect. The Federal Building will be enlarged to include the southerly sidewalks in Mail Street.

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THE SANTA FE WRECK.

Eleven Persons Dead, One Missing, and Two Fatally Injured—Mr. Bryan's Experience.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 9.—Eleven known dead, one missing, and fourteen injured, two of whom probably will die, is the record of last night's collision on the Santa Fe. The first lists were inaccurate because of the confusion attending the wreck. Even to-night it is not certain that the list given is complete, as it is believed that several persons were burned to death and nothing was left by which they could be recognized.

The bodies of eleven persons have been found in the débris, three of them being burned beyond recognition.

Michael McGlade and R. A. Doran, postal clerks, were found to have been wrongly placed in the list of injured. Nothing could be found of the remains of Express Messenger J. F. C. Sauer. A handful of charred bones taken from the wreck, however, are supposed to be his. Near them was found his watch. The dead are:

McGLADE, MICHAEL, Kansas City; postal clerk.
SAUER, J. F. C., Kansas City; express messenger.
SHIRLEY, JOHN, Topeka; fireman.
DORAN, R. A., Emporia; postal clerk.
HOLLISTER, NATE, Topeka; fireman.
BRENNAN, JAMES, Topeka; engineer.
VANCLEVE, C. W., brakeman.
WALTERS, BEN, St. Joseph, Mo.; fireman.
GONZALES, —, fireman.
McKEARNAN, DAN, a tramp.
UNKNOWN TRAMP.
Missing:
FOWLER, HARVEY, Emporia; farmer.
Fatally injured:
ETTER, D. O., Kansas City; express messenger.
BUTLER, J. T., attorney, of Chase County.

William J. Bryan was interviewed as to his experience in the collision. He said: "I have traveled thousands upon thousands of miles on railroads, and I never was in a wreck before. I did not feel the shock very severely where I was, but from the way things looked I cannot for the life of me see why we were not all killed. The scene here presented is the most terrible I have ever seen. It has made an impression on me that cannot leave me during my lifetime." Mr. Bryan reached Emporia about midnight and remained at the hotel till this morning, when he resumed his journey.

A. B. Adams, who is among the injured, was on his way to Mexico from New Jersey with registered bonds amounting to $80,000 and other valuables. They were all burned in the fire that followed the wreck.

After the wreck thieves ransacked the wreckage and plundered the mail sacks. The report at the Kansas City office is that practically all of the mail on both of the wrecked Santa Fé trains was lost. One pouch, however, for Southern California on the westbound train No. 1 is said to have been saved. This train carried a large mail from New York City to California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. No official report has been received here.

BEES SWARM IN FLATBUSH.

Experiences of Divers Persons Who Have Ventured into a Greater New York Jungle.

New dangers constantly beset the hardy explorers who wade through the ponds, thread the trackless wastes through the high weeds and dare the ferocious electric light bugs, the wild and predatory dogs, and the vagrant cats of the jungle of Flatbush, L. I.

Letter Carrier Dressler, while working his way along Flatbush Avenue yesterday morning, was attacked by a little busy bee improving the shining hour. The carrier brushed the insect away and passed on.

The bee wheeled up in the air and sounded three sixes, calling out the entire department. All of it came, and most of it lit on Dressler and proceeded to put him out. He was not on fire when he started, but he thought he was before he got through. It was a hot time in the old town. Dressler went by houses where he ought to have delivered mail in the similitude of a plain gray streak. He got around his route faster than ever before, but he did not stop to deliver anything. He was busy trying to deliver himself. He got home at last and bathed in anti-sting ointment.

John McKinney, Justice of the Peace, incautiously ventured into the same neighborhood and found that injunctions did not go against bees. The motormen on the cars going through Flatbush put on an extra burst of speed while passing that town, and disregard signals, while they wave their arms around and fight the little busy bees off their heads. Residents are complaining seriously, the local police for reasons of their own decline to interfere, and the town authorities are puzzled and perturbed.

CITY CONVENTION SEPT. 28

Republican Conference Sub-Committee Issues a Call to the Party Electors.

GIBBS IN TEMPORARY CONTROL

Representing the Vote of Manhattan and the Bronx in the Committee on Credentials, He Can Bar Low Delegates from the Convention.

The sub-committee of the Republican Conference Committees of Greater New York met at County Committee Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, last night, and issued the following call for the City Convention:

To the Enrolled Republican Electors of the City of New York:

The enrolled Republican electors of the City of New York are hereby called upon to send delegates to a Republican City Convention, to be held at Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on Sept. 28, 1897, noon, to nominate candidates for the offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Council, to elect a Republican City Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The said delegates must be elected by conventions held in and for each Assembly district, or portion thereof, and each such convention shall elect delegates in accordance with the basis of representation established by the State Convention of 1885 for the election of delegates to a State Convention, as follows:

One delegate for each Assembly district, or portion thereof, and one delegate for every thousand votes and majority fraction of a thousand vote cast in each Assembly district, or portion thereof, in the next preceding National election for the National Republican ticket.

The Secretary of each Assembly District Convention is hereby directed to forward to the undersigned Secretary at Room 424, 1 Madison Avenue, a duly certified copy of the credentials of the delegates. Vacancies in each delegation may be filled on the call of the temporary roll by the remaining members of the delegation in which such vacancies occur. Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman, ex officio; William J. Butting, Secretary, ex officio; Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican County Committee, City and County of New York; Jacob Worth, Republican County Committee of the County of Kings; H. C. Johnson, Republican County Committee of the County of Queens; Hugh McRoberts, Republican County Committee of the County of Richmond.

The allotment of delegates to the City Convention is as follows:

BOROUGHS MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

District.	Delegates.	District.	Delegates.
	Number		Number
1st	3	19th	9
2d	4	20th	4
3d	4	21st	10
4th	4	22d	4
5th	6	23d	7
6th	4	24th	4
7th	5	25th	7
8th	4	26th	4
9th	5	27th	7
10th	5	28th	4
11th	4	29th	9
12th	4	30th	6
13th	4	31st	9
14th	4	32d	6
15th	4	33d	5
16th	4	34th	5
17th	4	35th	9
34th	8		

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

District.	Number Delegates.	District.	Number Delegates.
Part of 1st	1	Part of 2d	2

BOROUGH OF KINGS.

Assembly District.	Number Delegates.	Assembly District.	Number Delegates.
1st	6	12th	7
2d	4	13th	7
3d	4	14th	4
4th	8	15th	5
5th	7	16th	8
6th	7	17th	9
7th	7	18th	7
8th	4	19th	5
9th	3	20th	8
10th	7	21st	8
11th	7		

BOROUGH QUEENS.

Assembly District.	Number Delegates.	Assembly District.	Number Delegates.
1st	7	Part of 3d	4
2d	7		

BOROUGH RICHMOND.

Assembly District.	No. Delegates.
1st	7

Recapitulation.

ALLOTMENT BY BOROUGHS.

Manhattan, Bronx, and Westchester, 191; Kings, 132; Richmond, 7; Queens, 18.
Total number delegates, 348.

The Conference Sub-Committee adjourned to meet at the convention hall at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 28, to make up the temporary roll. In passing upon the credentials of delegates each member of the committee will cast the number of votes to which the borough or boroughs he shall represent may be entitled to in the convention. This will give to Frederick S. Gibbs, who will represent the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, absolute control of the situation, and it will rest with him whether any Low delegates shall be seated in the committee. The rules of the Saratoga Convention will apply to the Republican Convention.

MR. WORTH FINDS NEW FRIENDS.

Franklin W. Woodruff and the Rev. Dr. Darlington Are for Low.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy Woodruff began his second day's work in his "personal" headquarters in the Clarendon Hotel yesterday morning, with the assurance that Jacob Worth was already whipped in Kings County. Theodore B. Willis was nowhere to be seen. Just where Mr. Willis figures in the Platt-Woodruff-Willis faction in Brooklyn since Mr. Woodruff opened his headquarters does not appear. A few days ago it was announced that Mr. Willis was the accredited representative of Mr. Platt in the county, but now his position is undefined. The leadership was variously stated yesterday to be Mr. Willis, and then again Mr. Woodruff, but no one could be found to explain the exact condition of affairs. The inference is that both men are Platt leaders, with Mr. Woodruff in the foreground.

Evidence accumulated yesterday to show that the fight at the Republican General Committee meeting Tuesday night will be made upon the date for the County Convention, which the Executive Committee has set for Sept. 28. All convention as well as the primary dates must be ratified by the full committee. It is the intention of the Woodruff-Willis faction, it is said, to defeat Worth if possible in having the County Convention postponed until after the City Convention.

Mr. Worth's enemies believe if they can succeed in this they will be able to carry the City Convention, and by so doing capture the lukewarm supporters of Worth and come back to Brooklyn with a safe majority for their county ticket. Worth, they say, will then be annihilated, and will never more be heard of politically in Kings County.

It was given out at Mr. Woodruff's headquarters last evening that the Lieutenant Governor has secured the pledges of 104 delegates, and that by Tuesday night he expects to have the necessary number for a comfortable majority of the 219 delegates to the General Committee. The Worth people, on the other hand, assert that their convention dates will be ratified by one of the largest majorities ever received in committee.

One of the interesting bits of gossip of the day was the announcement that Franklin W. Woodruff, uncle of the Lieutenant Governor, visited Sheriff Buttling during the afternoon and proclaimed himself in favor of Worth and Low.

The Rev. J. H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Church, in Mr. Worth's ward in Williamsburg, is reported as a convert to the Worth side of the party. He is said to have met Mr. Worth up town in Brooklyn last Saturday and to have announced his allegiance to him because he had come out for Low.

"Mr. Worth, I have always been more or less opposed to you, because of your affiliation with Platt," Dr. Darlington is reported to have said. "The parishioners in my church have long been opposed to you because they regarded you as Mr. Platt's representative in this city. Their opposition to you was based largely upon your allegiance to Platt. Often have members of my congregation left services to go out and take a hand in the primaries with the cry on their lips: 'Down with Worth and Platt.'

"But now, Mr. Worth, we are with you. Your support of Mr. Low and your separation from Mr. Platt have brought us to your support. We are with you heart and soul in the present fight for Low."

Mr. Worth is reported as much pleased with Dr. Darlington's indorsement, and to have said to him he was sure Mr. Platt would no more be heard of in local politics after the municipal campaign.

The Independent Colored League of Brooklyn through a nominating committee has selected Frank H. Gilbert of the Second Ward as their candidate for Alderman, and will indorse him at a meeting to be held at 61 Henry Street to-morrow night. Gilbert is butler in the family of Mr. Polhemus in Remsen Street. He is said to own considerable real estate in Brooklyn, and is looked upon as a man of much influence among his people.

INDEPENDENT HALL DEMOCRACY.

May Go with the Republicans—Did Not Hear Mr. Raines.

The Independent Hall Democracy of the Thirtieth Assembly District held a meeting last night at 1,551 Second Avenue. A parade of 250 people, headed by a fife and drum corps, preceded the meeting.

Speeches were made by William A. Ellis, John Milholland, T. W. Davis, Judge A. T. Ackert, and Isidor D. Morrison.

Messrs. W. N. Loew, T. W. Davis, and Ernest Harvier, the committee representing the districts in the conference with the Republicans at Manhattan Hotel on Aug. 30, reported. The sentiment chiefly expressed by the speakers was that the Independent Hall Democracy will ally itself with the Republicans if the Republicans declare against the Raines law.

A letter from Secretary Raines was received in which he declined an invitation issued by the Independents to meet their speakers in a debate of the Raines law. He pleaded prior engagements. A telegram from Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger was also received. He told of addressing a large meeting at Canandaigua, and cheered the Independents on to further work against the Raines law.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Hackett Issues a Call for a Meeting on Sept. 18.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett issued from Republican Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the following call:

A meeting of the Republican State Committee will be held on Saturday, Sept. 18, at noon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York City, for the purpose of nominating a Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals and for such other business as may properly come before the committee.

Election Inspectors Examined.

The first installment of Republican candidates for Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn were examined last night by Election Commissioners Erregger and Edwards. Nearly 250 men were present. The Commissioners examined 250 Democratic candidates Thursday night, and will examine the remainder of the candidates early next week. The Democratic and Republican candidates for places as poll clerks will be examined within a few days. There are over 500 places to be filled.

Queens County Convention.

The Queens County Republican Central Committee met in Miller's Hotel, Long Island City, yesterday, and fixed Sept. 27 as the date and Jamaica as the place for the convention. The convention for the Borough of Queens will be held at the same date and place. The primaries will be held in all the districts in the county Sept. 24.

Quigg Indorsed for Mayor.

At a meeting of the Ivy Club Wednesday night, in 1,228 Third Avenue, Harry Lyons, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a resolution indorsing Lemuel E. Quigg as a candidate for Mayor.

TRAGEDY IN CHURCHVILLE.

Burglars Shoot Mrs. George Smith, Bind and Gag Her Husband, and Secure $1,360.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Churchville, a small village a few miles west of Rochester, was aroused early this morning by a burglary, and what will probably prove to be a murder. Mrs. George Smith was shot, the bullet passing through the ear and lodging in the back of the head. When discovered she was in a very critical condition. An effort was made to extract the bullet, but it proved unsuccessful, and it is expected that she can survive only a few hours.

In another room of the family residence, on the main street of the village, where the crime was committed, George Smith, her husband, a wealthy resident of the town, lay bound and gagged. It was his groans that first aroused the household about 5 o'clock this morning. When liberated he said that he had been robbed by two masked men, who had taken all the money he had in the house, about $1,360.

Mr. Smith also told of hearing the report of a pistol in his wife's bedroom, adjoining the room in which he lay, and immediate search resulted in finding Mrs. Smith lying on the floor in a semi-conscious condition, her head and shoulders covered with blood. Mr. Smith later said he was sandbagged by the men as soon as he saw them in the house, and that when he had partly recovered from the effects of the blow they frightened him, by threats of death, into telling them where his money was.

Dr. Van Horn reported that on his return home from a professional call, about 3 o'clock, he heard the report of a revolver, which might have been in the direction of the Smith residence.

The village officials notified Sheriff Schroth, who immediately dispatched Deputy Sheriff Hawley to the scene of the crime. No arrests have yet been made, though the county and local police are working on several clues.

MAN KILLED AT A FUNERAL.

Buffalo Cigar Manufacturer Struck Down by Fire Chief's Horse.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—While attending a funeral this afternoon Titus Erb, a retired cigar manufacturer, sixty-five years old, was struck and almost instantly killed by a horse driven by Battalion Chief Heppel of the Fire Department. Erb attempted to cross the street in front of the Fire Chief's wagon in order to hold his own horse, which he was afraid would be frightened by the clanging gong.

MAY BURIED HIS GOLD.

Planted $60,000 to Escape Paying Alimony to His Divorced Wife.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 9.—Conrad May, defendant in a divorce suit, confessed yesterday to the referee appointed by the court to discover the whereabouts of his property, that he had buried two pots of gold valued at $60,000 on a farm in Wisconsin to escape an execution for the temporary alimony which the court had allowed his wife. May was arrested some days ago on a warrant charging that he was about to leave the jurisdiction to escape payment of the alimony. He was brought before Judge O'Donnell to-day, and rather than remain in jail for contempt or reveal the exact hiding spot of his treasure, proposed to dig up enough to pay the alimony. The proposition was accepted.

Says He Is Wanted for Murder.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 9.—An Italian, giving the name of George Kallo, has surrendered to the police at Nanaimo, saying that he is wanted in New Castle City, Col., for the murder of an Italian named Rocco in Fisk's saloon in that city.

SIEGE OF TOWER COTTAGE

Sudden Manifestation of Authority by Old Mr. Bedell of Sea Cliff, L. I.

HE SCATTERED THE BOARDERS

Held His Daughter and Her Property for the Rent and Desires to See the Glass-Eyed Boarders Who Slew Mexicans.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 9.—The Tower Cottage, a well-known boarding place here much patronized by New York people, has been the scene of exciting episodes and complications during the last three days.

Mrs. Alice Henrickson, who lives in Brooklyn during the Winter and who owns the Rossmore Hotel here, was understood to be the proprietress of the Tower Cottage, and has been obeyed and respected accordingly.

An old man named Bedell wandered around the place during the Summer most of the time without a coat and wearing a white cotton shirt without a bosom—one of those Long Island all-around shirts, which can be worn hind part before or upside down or crossways without making any special change in its general appearance or exciting comment.

It might have been the same shirt all the time or a different one every day. It was always in the same condition of limpness, and the only change noticeable in it was that it spread from the throat more expansively as the weather became warmer, and closed gradually with the increasing coolness of the cool spells.

The Ferocious Boarder.

The ferocious boarder who used to scare the woman on the front porch at night with casual references to the scenes of carnage and danger in which he had been the leading figure was severe on Mr. Bedell. The cynical boarder verbally cut him up for the delectation of the company as he humbly squatted on the lowest of the front steps in the evening. The frivolous and flippant boarder, who has a leading position in a dry goods store in the city, made many jokes at the old man's expense.

On Tuesday evening, while all the boarders were at dinner, Mr. Bedell loomed up at the rear door of the dining room, with a gleam in his eye and a brick in his hand. "Git out o' this!" he shouted. "Git out, th' last one er ye. This is my house now, and I want th' use er et."

The boarders looked up, surprised but scornful. Just then the German cook, who is known only as "John," ran to the dining room door to see if the boarders were ready for the next course. He naturally has a surprised appearance because his light hair is cut pompadour and stands straight up, and his blue eyes are always wide open. His aspect of astonishment was intensified when old Mr. Bedell, assisted by his son, James Bedell, suddenly knocked him down, pounded him vigorously during a short but interesting minute, and then threw him over the fence into the street.

Boarders Find Out.

"Them which wish fer to go peaceful kin go now," remarked Mr. Bedell impressively as he returned to the dining room door with his big son behind him. "Those which wish fer ter be throwed over th' fence keep they seats."

The ferocious boarder, who lingered to explore his soup for his eyeglasses, which he had dropped in his excitement, was the last of the company to depart. By permission of Mr. Bedell all were allowed to evacuate their premises with side arms and personal baggage. He announced that he was the father of Mrs. Henrickson and the owner of the Tower Cottage; that the rent had not been paid, and the lease had expired.

Mrs. Hendrickson Staid.

Everybody got away except Mrs. Henrickson. Her father told her that she could personally go with what she then personally stood in, but that he would hold everything she owned that was not on her for rent he claimed she owed.

Mrs. Henrickson filled about four or five quires of protests, and made many remonstrances, but her father was obdurate. He invited her to leave, and lingered around the front door with the key in his hand. She felt that with the door once locked against her she would be at a disadvantage.

The village authorities were notified and sent two special officers, who established headquarters in the front porch. Mr. Bedell forbade them to cross the threshold going in, and Mrs. Henrickson feared to cross it going out, although her parent affectionately and frequently invited her to absent herself and participate in the general hegira that had taken place.

Her Lonely Visits.

All Tuesday night and Wednesday and Wednesday night Mrs. Henrickson remained a prisoner because she was afraid to go out. She lived on such scraps as she could discover around the interior of the premises. This morning she conveyed a message through a window and a telephone to her lawyer, Maurice B. Blumenthal of 271 Broadway, New York. Mr. Blumenthal promptly sent his head clerk here to adjust matters.

The clerk rode from the depot to the Tower cottage in the stage, stepped out and marched to the front gate. There he met Mr. Bedell and announced his business. Mr. Bedell heard what he had to say, stepped to the corner of the house, picked up a large stick, called his son, James from the rear, and stepped back. Lawyer Blumenthal's clerk also stepped back. The movement changed quickly from a dignified backward walk to a walk away, then to a trot, a pace, a lope, and full speed. The chase extended two blocks.

Mr. Blumenthal was notified, and sent word he would get out a writ of habeas corpus. Meanwhile, however, Mrs. Henrickson's friends had been active, and the local authorities sent down two constables with proper papers. They were the first persons Mr. Bedell allowed to enter the premises. They rescued Mrs. Henrickson and her personal baggage. Her furniture and other belongings were under lock and key, and she was compelled to abandon them after having been in a state of siege for two nights and the most of two day.

Mr. Bedell Scornful.

Mr. Bedell was seen this evening and said his daughter had not paid rent and that he intended to hold her property while there was a piece of it to hold to. "Childish, am I?" he shouted when a suggestion to that effect was made to him. "Childish—huh! Ye jist heft me once, young man, or send thet glass-eyed Summer boarder what killed so many Mexicans and lettim do it."

Mrs. Henrickson was standing on the opposite corner, keeping watch. She weighs 200 pounds and is nearly 6 feet in height.

"I didn't rent the house," she said scornfully. "Think of me renting a shack like that! I ran the place for the old man for the Summer, and 'twas no good—a dead loss. Then the old man got mad and chased all the boarders. He's got wheels. That's what's the matter with him. That boy of his is a big stiff, and no good. I'll get a writ of replevin for my things to-morrow and send 'em both up for punching the cook."

Crushed in Machinery.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 9.—Christopher Simpson, the boss carpenter of King's sand factory here, while repairing sand screens, last evening, had the leg of his overalls caught in two cog wheels that passed close to the screens, and was drawn into the machinery. He died shortly afterward.

Congressman Belknap to be Married.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Congressman Hugh R. Belknap of Chicago is to marry Miss Mariette Vermilyea Steele, the daughter of Congressman and Mrs. George W. Steele, of Indiana. The wedding will take place on Wednesday evening in Marion, Ind.

GEORGIA WANTS CHATTANOOGA.

She Asserts that an Accurate Survey Would Remove the City from Tennessee.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—It is possible that at some early future date it may be "Chattanooga, Ga.," instead of "Chattanooga, Tenn." In 1818 a survey was made by civil engineers representing Georgia and Tennessee, and the boundary established about one mile and twenty-eight rods south of the banks of the Tennessee River. There was some little discrepancy between the figures of the respective engineers, which was never settled. In 1880 a bill was introduced in the Tennessee Legislature authorizing measures to appoint a commission to confer with a like body from Georgia for the purpose of settling matters, but it failed to pass, and the matter has been in statue quo since.

An expert said to-day that should an accurate survey be made, the boundary would be found to be a mile north of Lookout Mountain. If this be the case, much territory and fully 100,000 people would be added to Georgia's possessions. It is understood that Gov. Atkinson will recommend to the next Legislature a thorough investigation of Georgia's claims and the appointment of a commission to push them. Advices from Chattanooga to-night indicate that some of the citizens of Chattanooga would not be averse to such a proceeding, and the affair is rapidly assuming tangible shape.

The acquisition of Chattanooga would add much to Georgia's wealth and importance, and give her an outlet to the Mississippi River system, which she has long coveted.

CARRIAGE RIDE TO DENVER.

H. S. Wage, Aged Seventy-six, and His Wife Drove from Elmira.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—H. S. Wage and wife have arrived in Denver, having driven from Elmira, N. Y., since June 10 last. Mr. Wage is seventy-six years old, and his wife is twenty-five years younger. The trip cost $75, including the price of a new horse, the animal with which they started having given out in Indiana.

WANTED TO SEE A WRECK.

Young Boy Tried to Ditch a Nickel Plate Train.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Joseph Kling, eleven years old, was before Justice Sabath to-day charged with placing a large piece of iron on the tracks of the Nickel Plate, near the station, Wednesday afternoon, the obstruction being removed just in time to prevent a wreck. Policemen claim that Kling confessed to them he put the iron on the track because he wanted to see a wreck. The boy was fined $100 and sent to the Bridewell.

92 DEGREES IN CHICAGO.

Greatest Heat for September for the Past Twenty-five Years.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—The present heated spell is the worst experienced in Chicago for the month of September in twenty-five years. In September, 1872, there was a heated term for the first twenty-two days. During that period the highest temperaure registered was 95 degrees. Yesterday the thermometer registered 92 degrees. At midnight last night it registered 79 degrees, and fell off but slightly during the early morning hours. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury climbed back into the 80's, then climbed up until it reached 94 degrees.

HOT WEATHER RUINS IOWA CROPS.

Conservative Estimate of $10,000,000 for Damage of Late Crops.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 9.—The continued hot weather, breaking all records for September and several times breaking the record for the Summer, will practically ruin the corn crop. Director Sage of the Weather and Crop Service thinks the crop will be only 50 per cent., and it may be but 40. He thinks the hot weather of the past week has damaged corn, potatoes, and other late crops fully $10,000,000, and he is sure this estimate is conservative.

Several well-known grain men who have made an examination of the situation in different parts of the State say the late corn is of no value and that many farmers are cutting down the stalks for fodder.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS' TRUST.

Total Capitalization of Thirty Millions, One Half Preferred Stock.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 9.—It developed here to-night that among the principal parties interested in the new Malting Trust, which will control one of the principal branches of the brewing business of the country, are nearly all of the more prominent brewers of Milwaukee and the country, and that instead of the Milwaukee maltsters and brewers having been induced rather unwillingly to enter the combination, they were foremost in organizing the trust and making it practically necessary for the smaller concerns of the country to acquiesce in the conditions imposed upon them.

The new trust will be known as the American Malting Company, and instead of having a capital stock of only $15,000,000, as announced in recent New York dispatches, it will be stocked for $30,000,000. Of this total capitalization one-half will be preferred stock, guaranteed to pay dividends of 7 per cent. annually. Many of the smaller plants taken into the trust will be closed for an indefinite period in the course of a few months, after the new corporation takes hold of the business.

Fatal Freight Wreck on L. E. and W.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 9.—A freight train on the Lake Erie and Western Railway, near Albany, was wrecked this morning on a trestle. Eight loaded cars were smashed. Charles Manor of Portland was killed and John Collins of the same place was fatally injured. They were stealing a ride. It is believed there are other men under the wreckage.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The heated term in the Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain regions has been broken by a decided fall in temperature in the front of a high pressure area which was central last night in North Dakota. The pressure was high off the South Atlantic and North Pacific coasts. Showers have occurred in Florida, on the Gulf coast, and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has fallen decidedly from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountain regions; it has risen in New England and remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	60	70	70
6 A. M.	58	68	70
9 A. M.	62	72	74
12 M.	67	81	80
4 P. M.	72	88	82
6 P. M.	71	85	81
9 P. M.	70	80	78
12 P. M.	69	75	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅞

call for an increase of loanable credit spasmodically contracted until the business of the whole country was paralyzed.

The first step in the construction of a monetary system was the designation of a unit of value measure. Congress in the beginning could just as well have called the unit something else instead of a dollar. The reason for using the term dollar was because the people were accustomed to that expression. After having named the unit Congress declared that "the dollar" should be composed of 371¼ grains of pure silver and of 24¾ grains of pure gold, with a certain amount of alloy. When this was done the term dollar had a meaning, and its value as a measure was fixed.

Mr. Bynum pointed out that the value of a unit as a measure was determined by natural laws, which could neither be changed nor modified by legislation. He then remarked that the advocates of sound money were opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver because every contract in existence to-day, public and private, was made with reference to the value measure of 23.22 grains of fine gold, and should not be discharged with silver of the value of only 9.28 4-5 grains of gold.

Going into the history of bimetallism in this country, Mr. Bynum showed that it never had worked satisfactorily. He cited the fact that three-quarters of a century ago Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, said the nations of the world found it necessary to adopt a single measure of property. More than a score and a half of nations within the last twenty-five years, Mr. Bynum said, had adopted the single standard, and a half dozen others were seriously considering the question, and yet it was proclaimed that 65,000,000 voters in the United States demanded that this Government should pursue a policy that Japan had abandoned, and that the semi-civilized countries of Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Peru were preparing to discard.

Gold the Only Standard.

Gold being the only metal in use as standard money by the great commercial nations of the world, the only question with the people of this country was whether they should adhere to gold as the base of their monetary system or adopt some other metal the value of which as a measure must first be determined by gold. It was argued falsely, Mr. Bynum said, that there was not gold enough in the world to afford a sufficient supply of primary money, and that we had not a sufficient supply of gold to sustain a volume of credit commensurate with the requirements of trade and commerce. Both arguments had been disproved by the facts.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Bynum said:

"The world's output of gold in 1873 was $90,000,000; in 1880, $106,436,800; in 1890, $118,848,700; in 1895, $200,000,000, and it is predicted by those best posted that in a very few years the annual production will reach $300,000,000. Starting with a little over $100,000,000 of gold in 1879, most of which had been purchased for the occasion, we resumed specie payments, lifting all of our currency up to the level of the gold standard, without in the least impairing the reserve provided, and went on adding to our stock until we now have about $650,000,000.

"If other nations are able to maintain the gold standard, why not the United States? What country on earth, when it is so independent in the variety and magnitude of its productions! It is estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture that the increased value of the products of our farms this year will exceed $400,000,000. This means that we shall draw from other nations millions of wealth not necessarily gold, but something better—something that will stop interest or dividends from going abroad. If the people of Great Britain, who pay to us every year from three to four hundred millions of dollars, can maintain the gold standard of value measure, what have we to fear?

"We have reached a point when our trade and commerce could not be carried on for a single day with silver though it might be stacked upon every street corner and at every crossroads; yes! more, we could not deal with gold even though the volume might be ever so great.

Efficiency of Credit System.

"The system of credits that has been perfected, by which the counting, the handling, the transportation of money have been dispensed with, is all that enables us to conduct our trade with dispatch and without obstruction.

"The banks in the different sections of the country are able to supply exchange to all the important centres, and thus the use of money is facilitated until it is impossible to determine the celerity of its circulation. Were it not for the Clearing Houses in our great commercial centres markets would become so congested in a single day as to break down prices all over the country. In the City of New York alone the business done through the Clearing House in times of prosperity may reach $150,000,000 a day—a sum as great as the entire stock of gold in the Bank of England; and yet this immense exchange is consummated with less than 5 per cent. in money, about one-half of 1 per cent. being done with coin.

"In the whole country the exchanges effected through the Clearing Houses weekly are over $1,000,000,000, and if we should add to this the checks that are drawn and go directly to the banks it would be more than doubled. You can travel around the world to-day without starting from home with a dollar in money. By this system of credit the celerity of circulation has been increased beyond computation. It is not possible to calculate the work that can be performed by the dollar to-day as compared with its ability forty years ago. Time and distance have been entirely eliminated in commercial settlements. This great system of credit and exchange is the result of the growth and progress of civilization, and yet the instrumentalities of its development—banks—are the subjects of the most bitter assaults from those who assume to be the special champions of the people's welfare.

"Through the operation of our banks and trust companies the volume of money is practically trebled. The entire volume of money in circulation from which we derive $1,630,000,000. The deposits in the banks and trust companies aggregated $4,889,734,433, or more than three times the amount of gold, silver, and paper money in circulation. The loans by the banks to their patrons exceeded $2,250,000,000. What do these figures show? They show that by the use of banks the money of the people, which is of itself a non-productive wealth, has been duplicated three times, and the productive industries of the country supplied with a working capital at less than half the rate of interest they would otherwise have been compelled to pay. Nor are these all the benefits that we derive from banks. When this capital is supplied its working capacity is increased tenfold by the system of credits which they have developed.

What a Free-Silver Campaign Cost.

"But let us stop for a moment and contemplate what this great device is that performs, so economically, this vast work for the people. It is the representative of that standard of value measure which they, in their sovereign capacity, have agreed upon as the measure by which they will exchange the fruits of their labors. During the contest last Fall over 318,000,000 of these representatives, that were out at work for the people, retired from business until it was ascertained that they were exactly what they professed to be. Three hundred and eighteen millions of dollars, in the construction of credit, was the measure paid by the people for the luxury of a free-silver campaign.

"No system of credit can be built upon an unstable foundation. Unless there is confidence in the stability of the standard of measure there will be none in its representatives. If the people of Great Britain were so distressed, as described by Macaulay a hundred years ago, because of the degradation of their currency, what would be our condition, with our unparalleled trade, if we should wholly abandon the standard metal and found our structure of credit upon an inferior metal that has proved as shifting as the sands.

"This mighty edifice of credit that we have erected, colossal in its proportions and boundless in its dimensions, rests upon a gold foundation, and if that is disturbed it will totter and fall, crushing beneath its ruins those who have labored to undermine it as well as those who have struggled for its preservation. That this structure is faulty in its architecture we freely admit; but that its foundation is insufficient we utterly deny. We are ready, aye, anxious, to join with the advocates of free silver in an endeavor to repair the defects in its construction, but will never assist them to lay hands upon it until they have disavowed their intentions to do more.

"We are cognizant that this structure is unsafe, that it is out of line, that it's a botch, but we do not believe it can be made more secure by removing it from a foundation of rock to one of sand.

Weaknesses of the System.

"What is the trouble with our monetary system? In my judgment it is not because of a scarcity of gold; we have a superabundence of gold to sustain twice the volume of currency we now have if we had the least use for it. It is not because of an insufficient volume of currency with which to carry on our business.

"The first weakness is in the fact that we have 500,000,000 of silver units, that are now, in themselves, measures of less than 40 cents of value by the standard, and which, by a mere change of policy in the administration of a single department, will become standard units, at their own value measure. This would not only transform instantly our structure of credit from a stable to an unstable foundation, but would change the value measure of the unit from 100 to about 40 cents. That 65,500,000 voters expressed themselves as favorable to such a policy is not calculated to inspire perfect confidence in our ability to perpetually preserve the gold standard. The standard of our system, therefore, to begin with, is in jeopardy, and whenever it is in peril, there is certain to follow such a contraction of credit as will plunge the country into a panic.

"This menace might be wholly removed by such a reformation of our system of currency as would restore to the people the privilege of supplying themselves with loanable credits. It is this scarcity of loanable credit in the agricultural sections that has so deeply impressed the minds of the farmers with the belief that there is not a sufficient volume of standard money.

"In this they are seriously mistaken, but the only way to thoroughly convince them of their error is to give them what they need, and if there is not a sufficient moral force in the country to influence Congress to take action at the coming session, popular government will have exhibited an inability to cope with a serious condition.

"What is the fatal defect with our system of currency? The most serious thing about it is that we have none. So far as the people are concerned, there is no such a thing as a loanable credit, the cheapest form of capital. The popular belief has been that the greenbacks and National bank notes were credit money; they are nothing of the kind. No man has ever been able to get a greenback or a National bank note from the Government without first giving something in exchange of the intrinsic value of a gold dollar.

"The Government does not loan its credit to the people; hence the people for thirty years have not enjoyed the economy of the use of loanable credits. The point I am endeavoring to impress upon your minds is that every dollar of paper money in circulation costs the people just as much as gold.

The People Need Credits.

"Now, it requires but a moment's reflection for any intelligent mind to comprehend that no greater burden could be inflicted upon the industrial classes than to deprive them of all forms of credit and compel them to carry a volume of intrinsic money with which to carry on their business. Money is a non-productive wealth; the only way to get any profit out of it is to invest it, and that country which devises the most perfect system by which its people can transact freely their business with the least amount of money will become the richest and the most progressive.

"A man of wealth does not keep it invested in money; he invests his money in productive property, and then borrows credit with which to work it, because by so doing he can largely increase his profits.

"The capitalists of Great Britain purchased of us during the war Government bonds amounting to at least $1,250,000,000 without sending us any gold. From 1862 to 1880 our net exports of gold amounted to over $45,000,000; hence our stock of gold during the time of our sales of bonds was growing smaller instead of larger.

"What did the people of Great Britain give to us? Loanable credits. The people of Great Britain have only a small volume of money; they are too shrewd to engage in such a blind and idiotic policy; they keep their money invested in credits, and therefore they have grown to be the wealthiest nation in the world.

Give the People a Banking Law.

"If Congress will only restore to the people the right to use their own credit, instead of compelling them to purchase that of the Government, the demand for forty-cent dollars will cease, because the people will supply themselves with a cheaper and more adjustable capital. The bank note currency is the highest form of loanable credit, because it passes currently from hand to hand without indorsement.

"How can the people be enabled to supply themselves here? If the Government's restoring to them, under proper safeguards, the right to issue bank notes upon their own resources. The theory that the Government must furnish the currency and that when it does so all participate equally in the benefits, is very plausible, but when tested by practical operation, is the most expensive ever devised.

"There is no relation between the demands of trade, for loanable credit and the outstanding amount of Government bonds, and a currency based upon such a security is not only too expensive, but is without any ability to respond to a sudden demand.

"Now, has any one ever felt the effects of a stringency when times were prosperous? There is a greater work being performed with money this Fall than there was last, and yet there has not been the least trouble in carrying on the increased trade. It is only when there is a want of confidence in the markets or in the stability of the standard or some like cause that money becomes scarce, and the only way to prevent the occurrence of such disturbances is to remove the cause.

Gold Dollar Unchangeable.

"Now, it has been asserted that gold has appreciated, and that that was the cause of the low prices of products. Those who talk about the appreciation of gold have not yet acquired a clear idea of the unit of value measure. The specific value of gold cannot appreciate; the number of grains of gold in a dollar will always be worth a dollar in gold, and a gold dollar will always be worth as much as the gold it contains. The moment the Government declared that the unit should be the dollar, and that the dollar should be composed of 23.22 grains of gold, the two became inseparably linked together, and the value of the one must always be the same as the other. The relative value of the dollar, as compared with the price of products, is constantly changing; it may be greater as to some and less as to others, but it measures the same specific value in all, and that is the great object of a standard—to ascertain how much of one product should be given in exchange for a fixed quantity of another.

"After a standard of value is created, the law of supply and demand, by that invariable measure, will fix the exchangeable relation of all species of property, and credit comes in to perform the labor of effecting the exchanges. For this reason no people, and especially the people of this great country, can afford for an hour to raise a standard by which the relative value of products are to be determined that is not the same each and every day.

"I may be asked why silver would not make as stable a standard as gold. I answer, because the people of the whole world are measuring by the gold standard, and the length or value of the silver standard would have to be ascertained in gold each morning before any one would engage in trade or speculation.

"The greatest menace to the stability of our monetary system to-day, and one that has already cost the people of this country millions of dollars, is that we have two hundred millions of fraudulent silver dollars in circulation, (most of them by proxy,) which are liable, upon a possible contingency, to become, what they really are, not dollars, but forty cents.

"Now, I have already shown the impossibility of supplying the people with a volume of money sufficient to enable them to dispense entirely with credit.

Only One Thing to Do.

"What then must we do? First, and above all things, we should cling to the gold standard; and, secondly, so reform our system of currency as that our entire supply of gold will be supplemented by the people with a currency redeemable at the pleasure of the note holder in gold coin.

"The accomplishment of this would put an end to all danger of a fall in prices by reason of sudden contraction of credit. Have the advocates of free silver never stopped to think that a sound financial system could not be established with money alone—not even with gold, though we might have a superabundance of it? In order that prices may not be unnaturally reduced or unduly inflated, it is necessary to have an adjustable volume of circulation, a system that will expand whenever there is a legitimate demand, and one that will contract when the extra labor is performed. For this reason it is absolutely necessary to supplement metallic money with an adjustable system of currency.

"How can we establish such a system? Can it be done by giving to National banks the right to issue notes to the par value of bonds? No. Can it be done by the free coinage of silver? No. It can only be done by a reformation of our system of banking and currency so as to completely divorce the Government from the business.

"I shall not assume to discuss the details of a measure of reform because I have not had that experience in the practical operation of the banking system as would qualify me to do so, but I have no hesitancy in declaring that until we change the basis of our currency, so as to give to the productive, instead of the inert, capital of the country the right to supply the people with a currency, we shall enjoy no lasting prosperity.

"In taking a survey of the political field I regret I cannot join with those who express such unbounded confidence in the complete restoration of good times. While we have cause to rejoice over the change that has taken place, I believe we are yet in the shadows of a great conflict and that nothing but the most patriotic efforts and sacrifices, upon the part of those who prefer their country's honor to their party's triumph will save the Nation from dishonor and the people from distress."

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS

Sept. 30 and the Grand Central Palace Chosen for the City Convention.

THE DATE MAY BE ALTERED

No Nomination Will Be Made Until the Republican Convention Is Over—Conference Committee Tables a Letter from the Democratic Alliance.

The General Democratic Conference Committee of the Greater New York met last night in the large ballroom of the Hoffman House, adopted the report of the sub-committee calling the City Convention for Sept. 30 agreed upon last week, and selected the Industrial Building, (Grand Central Palace,) Lexington Avenue, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, as the place for the convention. A request for a conference on the basis of the indorsement of the Chicago platform and other things was tabled on the ground that the committee had no power except to make arrangements for the convention.

John C. Sheehan presided, and James Moffett of Brooklyn was Secretary. All the boroughs were fully represented. Among those present were Dr. J. B. Feeny of Richmond, John H. Sutphin of Queens, Bernard J. York and Senator McCarren of Kings, James J. Martin, Randolph Guggenheimer, James W. Boyle, and George W. Plunkitt of this city. Register William Sohmer, whose absence from the meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization on Wednesday night caused comment because of his Mayoralty boom, was again an absentee last night. Mr. Sheehan said he was not feeling well. He was at his office during the day. William P. Mitchell was substituted in his place last night.

At the opening of the meeting James W. Boyle moved that the meeting be open to the public and all who desired to attend should be invited to do so. This was unanimously adopted. Several availed themselves of the invitation. Mr. York then presented the call for Sept. 30, which has already been printed. There was no dissenting voice in adopting it.

Then Senator George W. Plunkitt of the special sub-committee having the selection of a place in charge made his report. He said efforts had been made to secure the Madison Square Garden and the Academy of Music, but both places were engaged. The Industrial Building, he said, would accommodate more than 6,000 people. He submitted an agreement entered into by Mr. Sheehan and the proprietor of the building. There is a clause in it that provides that if it is destroyed the latter shall refund to any day between Sept. 30 and Oct. 6. This was a precaution taken in case a postponement of the convention may seem wise in the event of the Republicans postponing their convention.

After the hall had been agreed upon Secretary Moffett read this communication from the Democratic Alliance, which is made up of silver and labor organizations:

"The Hon. John C. Sheehan: According to instructions received from our constituents the Democratic Alliance of Greater New York, the undersigned, acting for the conference here of the organized, beg to lay before you and your committee the main propositions which we deem essential to a basis for united action of all Democrats in the pending municipal contest.

"1. That the convention reaffirm the Chicago platform.

"2. That the party pledge itself to the policy of municipal ownership and operation of municipal franchises.

"3. Direct employment in city work instead of the contract system.

"4. That the candidate for Mayor must be a man whose character and acts in the past as well as the stand he took during the last National campaign will offer the strongest guarantees for his faithful adherence to this policy.

"We are instructed to bring about a conference with the authorized representatives of the regular organization on the basis above outlined, and to report on Monday.

"We therefore request you to arrange for such conference at your earliest convenience so that we may be enabled to render a satisfactory report to our organization."

The letter was signed by Moses Oppenheimer, Chairman of the Conference Committee; T. B. Wakeman, member for the People's Party, and P. J. Collins, member of the Democratic League of Kings County.

Bernard J. York said: "In my opinion, that is a matter with which this committee has nothing to do. All the authority we have is to arrange for the convention. We have no power to appoint committees to confer with any one. I therefore move that the communication be received and laid upon the table."

This course was at once adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Sheehan was asked after the meeting if this shut out the alliance from conferences altogether, and disposed of the silver question.

"It does not," he replied. "All we did was to decide that this Conference Committee has no power. The alliance may confer with the organizations in the different boroughs, or it may be represented before the Committee on Resolutions of the convention. Our refusal to appoint a Conference Committee simply means that we had no power to do so."

Just before the Conference Committee adjourned it adopted a motion offered by James J. Martin, giving authority to the sub-committee to arrange all convention details.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY MEETING.

County Organization Agrees to Delay Definite Campaign Action.

The Executive Committee of the county organization of the National Democracy met last night at 253 West Twenty-third Street. Chairman Francis M. Scott presided.

Because of the near approach of the local campaign, most of the members expected an interesting and exciting meeting. This expectation drew out a large attendance in spite of the vacation season and the intense heat of the evening, but those who came with this in view were disappointed, as the meeting was devoted to the preparatory work of reorganizing both the Executive and the County Committee under the changed conditions.

All the Assembly Districts except the Second were represented. A communication was received from that district which showed that some organizing was necessary and a committee of three was appointed to perfect an organization there. The committee is composed of Daniel Bowling, John Murphy, and R. G. Monroe.

A Law Committee was also appointed. The duty of this committee, as explained by Mr. Scott, is to examine the laws upon nominations and elections, so that the National Democrats may known exactly what to do and how to do it.

The Law Committee is as follows: Wallace Macfarland, Edward S. Kaufman, Roger Foster, Henry De Forest Baldwin, and Hugh R. Garden.

A meeting of the County Committee, which was elected as a result of the Hoffman House meeting, was called for next Thursday night. The meeting will be held at Grand Central Palace.

At the meeting last night all discussion of the present local political situation was carefully avoided. Chairman Scott said, after it had closed: "Being a meeting of mere politicians we did not discuss politics. We are leaving political discussion to the amateurs and to the press."

The situation was, however, considered of sufficient interest for the Executive Committee to suggest that the County Committee at its meeting next Thursday appoint a Conference Committee, the duty of which will be to consult with all other National Democratic organizations in reference to harmonious action. In the event any separate political action shall be deemed necessary in the coming municipal campaign. Several members expressed the view that all Democrats should unite on a municipal ticket. The prevailing sentiment, however, seemed to be in favor of taking no compromising action at this time, and of remaining out of the fight, as a political organization, as long as possible.

BROOKLYN SILVER MEN THREATEN.

They Say They Will Nominate a Ticket on the Chicago Platform.

Unless signs fail, the silver wing of the Democracy is likely to make trouble for the Tammany leaders and their Brooklyn allies if the Chicago platform is ignored in the coming campaign. There was further discontent shown in Brooklyn yesterday, and this, following upon the warning sounded by Edward M. Grout, and the efforts of the Municipal League to have Justice Gaynor nominated for Mayor, may have a decided effect upon the fortunes of the Democratic leaders on both sides of the river.

Robert Stewart of the Twenty-fifth Ward, Brooklyn, who is said to have some influence among the rank and file of the silver Democrats, is apparently a believer in the axiom of "Rule or ruin." He said yesterday:

"Unless the Chicago platform is indorsed by the Democratic Party, we shall nominate a candidate for every office to be voted for in the Greater New York, whether Mr. Bryan likes it or not. No attention will be paid to any recommendation he may make in regard to keeping out the field. We have as much at stake as he. With us principles are above men. We believe in the Chicago platform, and if the organization does not stand by it we will."

"Is it not possible to beat the regular ticket by nominating candidates of your own?" he was asked.

"We care nothing for the success of the regular party if it is false to Democratic principles. With such a regular party beaten here in 1897. Democracy in the city, State, and Nation will be no worse off in 1900 than if it won this year by ignoring the principles we fought for in 1896."

The Municipal League men hope to induce Justice Gaynor to head the silver ticket. The regular Democrats in Kings County agreed yesterday that Justice Gaynor is too sensible to let himself be sacrificed. James D. Bell, one of the leaders of the McLaughlin Democrats, referring to the silver people, said:

"We hope, for their sakes, they won't put a ticket in the field. Mr. Bryan does not want it, and has promised to prevent it if he can. If his friends will not be governed by his wishes, neither he nor the Democratic Party here need be worried over the result. A straight-out silver ticket might receive perhaps as many votes for Mayor as the Socialist candidate if there is to be one, but it will not get enough votes to jeopardize in the least the success of our ticket.

"The organization will not waste any time over these people. They can't get on the official ballot, except by petition, and they may have difficulty when the test comes to secure enough signatures to accomplish that. The Democratic Party in Greater New York is united now as it has not been in years. It is not too much to say that a silver ticket might be a positive help to the organization. It would show to the people beyond the shadow of a doubt that we were fighting our battle on municipal issues solely."

MR. CROKER WILL NOT RUN.

E. H. Dillon of Bridgeport Says He Made That Statement.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 9.—A local newspaper this afternoon published an interview with Edward H. Dillon, of the firm of E. H. Dillon & Co., Bridgeport, on the political campaign in New York. Mr. Dillon was a passenger from England on the steamer with Mr. Croker.

He said he became well acquainted with Mr. Croker, and Mr. Croker said he would not be a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, but he would take a hand in naming a candidate.

VARIOUS TAMMANY RUMORS.

Sheehan Denies that Andrew H. Green Is Wanted for Mayor.

Prior to last night's meeting of the General Democratic Conference Committee of Greater New York John C. Sheehan dined with some friends on the roof garden of the Hoffman House. In the party were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, and Anthony N. Brady.

The dinner party was spoken of by some of the politicians as a political conference.

Mr. Sheehan said afterward that it was nothing of the sort, that he had dined with his brother and met the other gentlemen there. Ex-Mayor Grant frequently dines at the Hoffman House and so does the ex-Lieutenant Governor.

The report that a delegation representing Tammany Hall had called on Andrew H. Green at Worcester, Mass., and offered him the nomination for Mayor was called to Mr. Sheehan's attention last night.

"That story is utterly ridiculous," he said. "Mr. Green is a very able man in every way, but Tammany Hall is not sending out committees to offer any man the nomination."

Mr. Sheehan had many callers at Tammany Hall and at his office yesterday. At the latter place he saw three men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty—William Sohmer, Amos J. Cummings, and Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court.

The politicians are looking forward with some interest to the meeting of the German-American Reform Union, which will be held to-night. The warfare brewing between Hermann Ridder and Sheriff Tamsen may break out. There is an element in the union which desires to delay action until the return of Oswald Ottendorfer from his European trip.

SOUND-MONEY LEAGUE MEETING.

The Commercial Travelers Perfect Their Organization.

There was a large number of the members of the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League at the meeting of the association last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The object of the meeting was to ratify the selection of officers elected at the meeting of the association Aug. 23, 1896, at the headquarters at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street. At that time H. W. Dearborn was elected President; Charles G. Braxmar, Vice President; John L. Sheppard, Treasurer, and G. D. Wilkins, Secretary. All the above officers were present last night but G. D. Wilkins, and C. E. Mathewson acted in his stead. Last night Charles A. Barcher was elected Second Vice President; John J. Stoneham, Third Vice President; H. S. Jenkins, Fourth Vice President, and D. A. Wilkins, Fifth Vice President.

Letters were received from the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, and Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, approving of the principles of the association. It was stated last night that articles of incorporation were being prepared and that in a few days the association would be an incorporated body. Mr. D. B. Throckmorton was elected Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

President Dearborn was asked if the club intended to take any active part in the coming municipal campaign. Mr. Dearborn at first refused to say anything, but finally declared that the club would not be identified with any party unless National issues involving the currency were comprehended.

Struck His Baby with a Glass.

Hugh Mooney, a peddler, twenty-five years old, of 13 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, came home last night and not finding his supper ready became enraged and struck his wife with a chair. He next picked up a glass and hurled it at her, but it struck his five-months-old child, Hannah, who was on her mother's knee. The baby's skull was fractured, and she was taken to the Homeopathis Hospital. Mooney was arrested and locked up.

The Billiard Tournament.

The billiard tournament between Hugo Kerkau, the champion of Germany, and Edward McLaughlin was continued last night. Kerkau's score last night was 1,186 points, making a total of 4,000 for the four nights; McLaughlin's total for last night was 286 points, making a total for the four nights of 3,286 points. The highest run made by Kerkau last night was 581; McLaughlin made a run of 206. The averages are: Kerkau, 118 6-10; McLaughlin, 28 6-10.

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CITIZENS' UNION AT WORK

Conference Committees of the Boroughs Authorized to Take Charge of the Campaign.

NO LETTER YET FROM MR. LOW

No Date Fixed for the Nomination of a Full Ticket—Chairman Reynolds Satisfied the Signatures to the Low Petition Are Genuine.

The Citizens' Union Executive Committee met last night and received the resignation of C. C. Nadal as Chairman of the Committee on Speakers and Meetings. Mr. Nadal's reason for resigning was that he will not have time to attend to the duties of the place now that the campaign is open and the Chairmanship will demand constant attention. Mr. Nadal remains a member of the Executive Committee. W. Harris Roome was elected to take his place at the head of the Committee on Speakers and Meetings. Mr. Roome had a great deal of experience in the campaign of 1894.

The union has no regularly constituted Campaign Committee. To fill this need the Executive Committee last night authorized the Conference Committees from the different boroughs which nominated Seth Low to take full charge of the campaign in their respective boroughs.

Chairman James B. Reynolds said, after the meeting, in response to questions:

"There was no discussion about candidates at to-night's meeting. I cannot say when the question of naming candidates for Controller and President of the Council will be taken up. Nothing will be done until the Sub-Committee on Nominations makes its report to the full committee. When that is done, the report will be referred to the Nominating Committees in the various boroughs and must in turn be referred by them to the main organizations. Then if the names are satisfactory, the nominations will be made by the borough conferrees."

Mr. Reynolds was asked if Mr. Low's letter of acceptance had been received. "It has not," he said, "we do not expect it before Saturday. It may not be received until Monday."

Speaking of a criticism in The Sun as to the Low enrollment, Mr. Reynolds said the organ of a political organization that had its enrollment declared fraudulent by a committee of thirty men could not afford to throw stones.

"Only paper in this city," said Mr. Reynolds, "has taken 1,000 names at random from our lists and made a careful investigation of the genuineness of the signatures. This investigation was most satisfactory. We have submitted these rolls to partial inspection by papers. There are many names on our list that, at the request of the signers we cannot show. It would be unfair to them. We have gone over the list with great care, and have taken good care to see that the signatures are genuine."

Concerning the arrest of a bartender who was selling beer after hours Sunday morning by a party who had been holding a Citizens' Union meeting in the Eleventh District, it was said yesterday at the Union's headquarters that the distribution of beer at meetings in the districts was not a matter over which the Union had control. It has only been done at a few meetings. The beer is not paid for by the Union, and it is wholly a matter that is in the hands of the managers of the meetings.

EYES ON CITIZENS' UNION.

Talk About the Full Ticket—Views of Quigg and Lauterbach.

It was reported yesterday that the Citizens' Union would not attempt to make further nominations until after the Republican City Convention. In commenting on this report, Chairman Quigg of the Republican County Committee said: "I am surprised at the announcement that the politicians of the Citizens' Union have decided not to make their other nominations until after our convention is held.

"They had better go ahead and fill out their ticket. When the Union gets ready to withdraw Mr. Low we will be 'wicked enough to 'deal' with them."

Secretary John C. Clark of the Citizens' Union, when asked whether there was any possibility that Mr. Low would be withdrawn, said: "Mr. Low will remain in the fight to the end."

It was learned that Mr. Low had given to the Union his assurance that under no circumstances would he fail to remain as its nominee.

It was said yesterday by conservative Republicans that an anti-Tammany union may yet be accomplished. Two weeks still remained in which to effect a compromise upon some fair basis. It was declared in one quarter that should there be no union of anti-Tammany forces and the Citizens' Union should be forced to put a full independent ticket in the field, Tammany would make a clean sweep. With three tickets to be voted for, the Republicans, it was declared, could not elect any members of the City Council, a body which it hopes to control.

The following statistics, gathered from an authoritative source, show the vote of 1896 for Governor, as applied to the Council districts in New York and Brooklyn: First District—Republican vote, 24,897; Democratic, 32,912; total vote of district, 65,581. Second District—Republican vote, 38,782; Democratic, 36,004; total vote, 83,073.

Third District—Republican vote, 30,478; Democratic, 39,989; total vote, 76,584.

Fourth District—Republican vote, 39,792; Democratic, 21,093; total vote, 64,451.

Fifth District—Republican vote, 12,719; Democratic 11,604.

Sixth District—Republican vote, 42,132; Democratic, 36,884; total vote, 78,430.

Seventh District—Republican vote, 38,655; Democratic, 21,145; total vote, 62,873.

Eighth District—Republican vote, 23,180; Democratic, 26,196; total vote, 52,117.

Based upon last year's vote, chances favor Republican success in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts, but in two of these, the Fifth and Second of New York, only in the event of there being one ticket in the field against them. In case the Citizens' Union should nominate a full ticket, it was pointed out, the Republicans would, in all likelihood, lose every Council district in Manhattan and the Bronx, as well as fail in electing any Aldermen and Assemblymen.

Edward Lauterbach is strongly opposed to any union of the Republicans with the Citizens' Union. The ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee is emphatic in his belief that the Republicans will not indorse Seth Low. "I do not believe," said Mr. Lauterbach, "that the Republican organization is disposed to accept the impudent dictation of the 250 gentlemen who represent nobody and call themselves the Citizens' Union, and who say to the Republican Party: 'You are the minority party of New York, and you must take our man, or let your adversary win.' I do not believe the Republicans are the minority party of Greater New York. I am so strong a partisan that I should prefer to see the Republican Party go before the people on its own splendid issues."

It was said last night that Republicans who do not look at the situation frm Mr. Lauterbach's point of view have recently talked with Senator Platt, and declared to him that to compromise with the Citizens' Union would be the most politic course. It was also said that the Senator stated that compromise was out of the question. It is also said that he has written to friends who have advised him to adopt a conciliatory course, that the Republican organization could and would not indorse Mr. Low. District Attorney Olcott has been definitely determined upon as the machine Mayoralty candidate, if no one of stronger vote-getting qualities can be found, it was said at Republican Headquarters last night.

WORKINGMEN FOR SETH LOW.

Former Leader Connolly Says Nine-tenths of the Knights of Labor Favor Him.

Martin J. Connolly, formerly Master Workman of District Assembly 220, is out with the statement that fully nine-tenths of the members of the Knights of Labor organization are in favor of Seth Low's nomination for the Mayoralty.

"We admire Mr. Low," said Mr. Connolly, "for his straightforwardness and candor. I don't say there are not other good men, but he has been tried and not found wanting. If for no other reason than that he gave us the present excellent school system, we are for him. As the father of children, I know what that means. Another thing, he has often been called upon to arbitrate in strikes, and he has always settled them justly. He is an honest, unassuming man, and the only people whom I have found to oppose him are the professional office seekers. Now, the workingmen as a class know that every one cannot have an office, and they are satisfied if they get a good, honest city government. I predict that not a single ward in Brooklyn can be carried against Seth Low.

"It is not generally known that Mr. Low and his family are large contributors to Catholic charities. They do not go around proclaiming the fact with a brass band, but it is a fact nevertheless, and I can tell you that the Catholic churches feel grateful to him. The Irish-Americans in the Republican Party are for him to a man, and I find the same sentiment in all parties. Mr. Low has money enough without wanting to make anything out of the office. If he is elected he will choose men who will administer the government well. We don't want to make an experiment at this stage of the game."

Mr. Connolly is a Republican, and was the leader in Brooklyn's great trolley strike.

ANDREW H. GREEN RETICENT.

He Says He Is Feeling Well and Strong, but Declines to Discuss Politics.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—Andrew H. Green was seen at his Summer home on Green Hill, in this city, to-day. He declined to discuss the present political situation in New York, but when asked as to the probability of his becoming the Tammany candidate for first Mayor of the consolidated municipality, he said he was not a candidate in the sense that he was putting forth the slightest effort to secure the nomination.

Some of his friends and some of the newspapers had mentioned him in connection with the first Mayoralty of Greater New York, and some of them had warmly urged that he should be chosen. He would not deny that he was grateful for the compliment implied, but at the same time he was not seeking the office. On the other hand, he did not think that it would be a graceful thing for him to decline at this time something which might never be offered him.

Mr. Green has passed the entire Summer at his estate on Green Hill, where he says he has been resting, reading, and farming a little. He says he has never enjoyed a Summer more in his life, and his health has been materially benefited by his vacation. His seventy-odd years rest lightly upon him, and he appears as strong and vigorous as if twenty years younger.

Wayne County Nominations.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Wayne County Republican Convention this afternoon made the following nominations: County Judge and Surrogate—S. Nelson Sawyer of Palmyra; Sheriff—De Witt Clinton Wheeler of Butler; District Attorney—Edward H. Kellog of Wolcott; Coroner—Dr. Cyrus P. Jennings of Macedon.

Queens County Registry Lists.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 9.—B. Frank Wood of this village has appealed to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel County Clerk John Sutphin to print and distribute during October as many copies of the registry lists in the Borough of Queens, in pamphlet form, as there are election districts in the wards.

Mr. Hanna's Commission Praised.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Gage said to-day that the commission appointed yesterday by Chairman Hanna of the Indianapolis Convention was a splendid one, and he hoped it would accomplish something in the attempt to bring about a revision of the currency laws.

Prohibition Nomination.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 9.—Prof. Edward H. Billings of Delanson has been nominated for member of Assembly by the Schenectady County Prohibitionists.

New Jersey Nominations.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Cumberland County Republicans this afternoon nominated Assemblyman James J. Hunt of Vineland and William L. Shropshire of Port Norris for the Assembly.

LINDSAY IN LOUISVILLE.

In Conference with Carlisle—Gold Democrats to Speak in the State.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—United States Senator Lindsay is here in conference with ex-Secretary Carlisle of the Gold Democratic Committee. Senator Lindsay will go on the stump for the Gold Democratic ticket. Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Morton has written that he will come to Kentucky and make a number of speeches. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle will also speak.

The Hoo Hoos Meet in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.—The annual meeting of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo was called to order to-day by its presiding officer, "The Grand Snark of the Universe," H. H. Heminway of Tomahawk, Wis. Gov. Pingree made an address of welcome on behalf of the State, and the Rev. Dr. C. L. Arnold performed the same service for the city, in the absence of Mayor Maybury. W. R. Ewartof of St. Paul responded for the Hoo Hoos. The members then enjoyed a trolley ride around the city.

The society of Hoo Hoo, or Order of the Black Cat, embodies the festive and social features of all the lumber dealers' organization of the country, and boasts a membership of nearly 7,000. Over 500 members are in attendance at this year's meeting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 9.—A fire shortly after 6 o'clock this morning completely destroyed the large carbon paper factory of Mittag & Volger, in Park Ridge. Loss, $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:15 A. M.—56 Macdougal Street, John Gulacki; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—2,475 Eighth Avenue, John Bezison; damage, $10.

8:40 P. M.—199 Grand Street, Hall Power Steam Company; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—200 East Seventy-second Street, A. Meyer; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	Moon	P. M.
Sun rises...5:36	Sun sets...6:17	Moon rises.....	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook....6:56	Gov. Isl'd...7:28

A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM

Unanimous Verdict of Physicians After an Autopsy at Ocean Springs.

NO LONGER ROOM FOR DOUBT

Suspicious Cases at Other Places in the Vicinity, but None in New Orleans—Hardships Imposed by the Strict Quarantine Regulations.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Sheray Seymour died at 1 o'clock this morning at Ocean Springs of the prevailing fever. As soon as his death was reported, arrangements were made to hold an autopsy this morning. Doctors Guiteras, Murray, Carter, and Wasdin, of the Marine Hospital Service, and Doctors Lehman, Dunn, Gant, and Bailey were present. The case was regarded as a fair type of the prevailing illness at the Springs in its most severe form, and the unanimous verdict of the physicians was that the cause of death was yellow fever.

The excitement in New Orleans is rapidly dying out, but deep interest is taken in the situation on the coast. When the health office opened this morning, it had no suspicious cases to report in New Orleans. Arrangements for canvassing the city have been so systematized that no section is left unattended, and every case of fever, no matter how trifling, is receiving the earnest attention of the experts. Morning trains from the coast towns brought few passengers. There is no longer any travel out of the city to the coast towns, and everybody who intended to come to New Orleans has arrived.

Dr. Salomon's report as to the existence of two cases of yellow fever at Scranton is considered reliable, and Dr. Salomon has been authorized to co-operate with the local physicians there in efforts to isolate the cases and stamp out the disease. Dr. Salomon says the disease is yellow fever, but of a mild type. "Rigid quarantine will be enforced against Scranton. The Government experts probably will be asked to go there, and also to Perkinston, to determine definitely the character of the disease. Dr. Tackett, who went to Perkinston to visit Dr. Sheedy, who had been in attendance on patients in Ocean Springs, has returned, and reports that Dr. Sheedy has yellow fever. Dr. Sheedy himself says the symptoms are those of yellow fever.

Many reports reach the city of the hardships which the people in the quarantined towns are suffering. They find difficulty in getting provisions and other supplies. The authorities are endeavoring to find some means of helping them.

Up to nightfall there had been no change in the fever situation. Two or three suspicious cases had been reported to the Board of Health—a material falling off from yesterday, when there were 37. These were investigated, with the usual result. This evening Dr. Oliphant and his corps believe that they have only to prevent any more importations from the coast towns, Biloxi and Ocean Springs.

Dr. Guiteras and the other Government experts have declared that yellow fever exists at Ocean Springs and Biloxi. While the decision of Dr. Guiteras has set at rest all doubt here that yellow fever exists at Ocean Springs, the people there find some consolation in the peculiar conditions surround the death of Sheray Seymour, who was officially declared to-day to have succumbed to yellow fever. He was in bad health before he was stricken and unnecessarily exposed himself. He was first treated with primitive methods by his family, no physician was called for four days, and when he showed temporary recovery he overate himself and died. Dr. Guiteras, Dr. Murray, and all who participated in the autopsy declared, however, that there was no question that the man had died of yellow fever.

One of Dr. Guiteras's doubtful patients, a child, died to-day. In Dr. Guiteras's opinion, the prevailing fever is not yellow fever, but there are isolated cases of that disease. This evening Dr. Guiteras pronounced the case of Ernest Beanger, now sick, as yellow fever. Late this evening the three cases heretofore reported as existing at Biloxi were confirmed as yellow fever by Drs. Murray and Gant, after a careful investigation. They are thoroughly isolated. The sensational report given out last night that there were seven additional cases yesterday in Biloxi is to-day pronounced to be without foundation.

A late dispatch brings the information that a lad named Theodore Sanchez, in Biloxi, shows a decided case of yellow fever, as diagnosed by Dr. Haralson. No communication is allowed with the inmates of the house. Dr. Salamson and Dr. Kelly to-day examined nine cases of fever in Moss Point. They declared that there is no case of yellow fever in that town, nor even a suspicious case.

MARINE HOSPITAL CONVINCED.

Federal Health Authorities No Longer Doubt the Existence of Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, telegraphed late last night from Ocean Springs to Surgeon General Wyman as follows: "Have seen today 25 cases of dengue. Will withhold opinion about three other cases. There are 38 sick in town. Three new cases."

This afternoon Surgeon General Wyman received the following telegram from Surgeon Murray at Ocean Springs: "Third autopsy held by Wasdin, Diagnosis of yellow fever consented to by Guiteras, Carter, Gant, Manimus. Above was one of suspicious cases seen by Guiteras yesterday."

This telegram sets at rest all doubt as to the existence of yellow fever at Ocean Springs. Surgeon General Wyman is pushing measures to confine and stamp out the disease. Surgeon H. C. Carter of Chicago, who is a fever expert of large experience, and Surgeon Murray, who will be in command at Ocean Springs, have announced their arrival. The detention camp outfit sent to Ocean Springs from Waycross, Ga., will accommodate from 500 to 1,000 persons. Passed Assistant Surgeon White, who has been stationed at Ellis Island, and who also has had experience with yellow fever, reported for duty here to-day and was ordered to proceed at once to Ocean Springs.

Dr. John Guiteras, the yellow fever expert, telegraphed to Surgeon General Wyman to-day as follows from Ocean Springs, Miss.: "Of three suspicious cases reported by me yesterday one confirms yellow fever by autopsy, another by subsequent course; the third case is not yellow fever. To-day I diagnosed another case of yellow fever. We have, then, two cases in a sick list of forty. There have been here a few cases of yellow fever in the midst of a widespread epidemic of dengue."

Assistant Surgeon Norman, at New Orleans, telegraphed as follows:

"By courtesy of President Oliphant, I send the following announcement, to be published: 'To the President and members of the Louisiana Board of Health: Gentlemen: We, the physicians who have been requested to examine into the nature of the cases of fever on St. Claude Street, would respectfully report that in their collective aspects they should be regarded as suspicious and should be taken charge of by the Board of Health. Drs. Lemounier, Courarte, Peckham, Pettit, Parham, Guiteras has been invited to visit New Orleans.'"

Dr. Wyman has taken measures to strengthen the border line inspection service already inaugurated by the States of Alabama and Louisiana, to prevent the spread of the disease. Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan has been ordered to Grand Bay, where the Louisville and Nashville crosses into Alabama, to assist the officer already designated by that State. An official probably will soon be sent to the point where the same railroad crosses the Mississippi-Louisiana State line. Measures have also been taken by the Surgeon General to ascertain the correctness of the reports that yellow fever has developed at other points in Mississippi, notably at Perkinton and at Scranton, where Dr. Sullivan is said to have reported two suspicious cases to the President of the Louisiana State Board of Health. Surgeon Carter will go to the latter place and Surgeon Murray is expected to follow him, leaving Dr. Wasdin temporarily in charge at Ocean Springs. If the reports of the existence of fever at those places are found correct, stringent measures will promptly be adopted to prevent its spread.

Shot Himself in a Lodging House.

An inmate of a cheap lodging house at 96 Bowery, who gave his name as Richard Roberts, attempted suicide last night by shooting himself in the abdomen with a 44-calibre revolver. He was found lying in a pool of blood and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. His wound is considered fatal. Inability to obtain employment is thought to be the cause of his act.

STATEN ISLAND OYSTERS.

A Large Industry that Is Annually Assuming Greater Proportions.

There are planted annually about 150,000 bushels of oysters in the Staten Island oyster beds, and it is estimated that the output reaches about 200,000 bushels each year. A considerable quantity of Staten Island oysters are shipped to Europe, where they find a ready market, and a large quantity of seed oysters are sent annually to California, where they are highly prized for their superior quality. Several of the Staten Island oystermen have extended their interests a long distance away from home, and some of them own oyster beds along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia.

On the eastern side of Staten Island, between Elm Tree Lighthouse, near New Dorp and Ward's Point, at the extreme southern point of the island, are found the cultivated oyster grounds, while the entire west shore of the island, from Tottenville to Holland's Hook, embraces the natural-growth district. For a great many years it has been customary to take up the oysters from the natural beds along the Staten Island Sound and Newark Bay, and plant them on the east shore of Prince's Bay, where they are again transplanted at the end of about three years. Between 400 and 500 men are now employed in the oyster business in the Staten Island region, and they use nearly 100 oyster sloops of from 5 to 35 tons each.

ASSESSORS' HEARING ENDED.

Whitehouse Tells How He Avoided Jury Duty—Once Entirely Forgot Where He Lived.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Greenburgh Town Assessors held their last session to-day.

James M. Whitehouse, one of the trustees of the estate of Mary A. Domett, was assessed for $40,000 personal property. He swore he lived in bachelor's apartments in 5 East Seventeenth Street, New York. When there, for the purpose of getting off jury duty he swore he lived in Irvington-on-the-Hudson. At another time, when just arrived from abroad, he did not know whether he lived in Algeria or this country. He asked to have the assessment stricken off on the ground of non-residence.

The next witness was Amzi L. Barber of asphalt fame, and President of the Lorena Stock Company, who was assessed for $100,000 personal estate and his company for $1,046,000 real estate. This took in the Cotteret residence, $250,000; Broadway property, (Edward Field's place, Ardsley Towers,) $250,000; stable and two acres, $15,000; the late Cyrus W. Field's cottages and 103 acres, $350,000; property on Ashford Avenue, (the Schmitt Farm, or Laura B. Field's place,) $46,000; Dobbs Ferry Land Improvement Company, 315 acres, $15,000, and the Symmes place, $20,000. He told the Assessors that he paid a little over $700,000 for the property and left it in their hands to make a fair reduction.

Droit L. Barber, son of the above-mentioned, was assessed for $50,000 personal property. His father said it was an error, as his son never had any.

James Benedict appeared for himself and mother. He was assessed for three small parcels, but his mother, Mary A. Benedict, was assessed for $150,000 on twenty-five acres in the Village of Tarrytown, which he asked to have reduced to $50,000.

Then one or two smaller estates were examined into before adjournment.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Central Passenger Association Considers the New Interchangeable Mileage Book.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 9.—The new interchangeable mileage book of the Central Passenger Association was considered at length at a meeting of the association today in the Chicago Beach Hotel. The entire subject was gone over carefully, and every point which might give rise to objections was eliminated. E. O. McCormick, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Big Four, is most enthusiastic over the new book system. He says it is a great success, and that all the roads report large sales. It is thought that the Monon, Grand Trunk, and the Erie will come into line before long.

Chicago Great Western Railway.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Great Western Railway was held here to-day. The terms of three Directors expired, and all three were re-elected to succeed themselves. The Directors who have entered upon new terms are C. W. Benson, S. C. Stickney, and J. W. Lusk, all of St. Paul. The officers of the road will be elected at a subsequent meeting of the Directors. It is settled that all of the old officers will be retained.

The Santa Fe Extends Its Lines.

JOHANNESBURG, Cal., Sept. 9.—It is stated on good authority that the railroad soon to be built connecting this place with Kramer, will eventually pass into the hands of the Santa Fé Company. Johannesburg is to be the terminus for the present, but within a few months the road will be continued to connect with the Valley Road at or near Bakersfield. This will give the Santa Fé a direct route to San Francisco.

Boston Street Railway Deal.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—At a meeting this afternoon of the stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, it was unanimously voted to ratify the lease of the West End to the Elevated Company.

DEATH OF JAMES HAMLIN.

He Was a Well-Known St. Louis Broker—Died in a Bathtub.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The body of James Hamlin, one of the best-known traders on 'Change in St. Louis, was found in a bathtub at the Terminal Hotel yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. There were rumors that he had committed suicide, but Dr. Louis J. Wolfort, who held an autopsy on Hamlin's body to-day, said the examination showed that Hamlin had suffered for a long time from Bright's disease, and that the immediate cause of death was uraemic convulsions.

It was reported yesterday that Hamlin was short in his accounts with Schwartz, Dupee & Co. of Chicago. He did owe the firm some money, but Joseph Sherry, who was his most intimate friend, says the amount was not over $6000. Sept. 1 Hamlin sent in his resignation as the St. Louis representative for the Chicago firm.

Mr. Hamlin was about forty-six years of age. He had been married seventeen years, but had no children. He leaves a brother, Calvin Hamlin, who is a trader on the Boston 'Change, and two sisters in New York.

Bankers' Shipment Rates.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday it was announced that the Treasury Department had decided to cease shipping currency for bankers at Government contract express rates for gold deposits. Banks will have to ship currency at bankers' rates, which are from two to four times the Government rates. Currency may, however, be transferred by telegraph through Washington to places where there are Sub-Treasuries by depositing gold at the Sub-Treasury here. Of course nothing in the new system prevents the shipping of currency by mail. This entails the cost of registration and insurance.

H. L. Stone Charge Dismissed.

H. L. Stone, who was arrested in Jersey City last week for maintaining a bogus employment bureau in the Weldon Building, at 258 Washington Street, was yesterday discharged by Police Justice Potts, who held that the evidence was insufficient, as the police failed to show that Stone had received any money from any one for procuring situations, and had failed to provide them with places. The fact that Stone took $3 from Detective Robinson was not considered because Robinson had arrested Stone without allowing him time to furnish the promised position.

Free Instruction in Sight Reading.

A class in music will be formed at the Olivet Church, 63 Second Street, which will begin its session to-morrow evening. Dr. H. R. Palmer, who led the Choral Union last year, has been engaged, and he will give a course of instruction in sight reading to young men and women. There will be no charge made for tuition, and the course will embrace a series of fifteen lessons, to close Dec. 18. No girls under thirteen or boys under sixteen years of age will be admitted.

DEVOTION OF A SERVANT

Cheerfully Goes to Prison to Save His Mistress, Whom He Has Served for Years.

STOLE TO SAVE GAS BILLS

Henry Wieckes, Whom the Husband of Mrs. Grace Mann Rescued from Poverty, Remains True in Adversity, and Would Sacrifice Himself.

Mrs. Grace Mann, thirty-five years old, of 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, and her servant, Walter Wieckes, thirty-seven years of age, were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with stealing gas from the Consolidated Gas Company. An Inspector for the gas company testified that Wieckes had met him and a collector of the company at the door of Mrs. Mann's flat on Aug. 27, with a gas meter in his hand. The meter had been taken out and a direct connection made with the main. The Inspector and collector asserted that Mrs. Mann confessed her guilt to them.

When the case was, for the time being, concluded before Magistrate Brann yesterday the woman went from the court weeping. The man went to a cell, but he went there amid murmured words of praise from everybody in the court room. It was a pitiful story, told as it was by a woman between sobs, and by a sturdy, heavy-faced man whose only object was to save his mistress. He knew no other duty. The name of Mrs. Mann's husband was T. D. Mann, and he died a little over three years ago. Once he was wealthy, a hotel man of almost National reputation, owning several places along the New Jersey coast. Then it was the young wife had everything her heart could desire, and when her three children were born they had nurses, pony carts, and all the playthings they wanted.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Mann hired Henry Wieckes to act as utility man for his family. Wieckes was poor then and ragged and homeless. He had never before known what it was to be respectably clad, with a warm bed to sleep in, plenty of food and to be among people who spoke kindly to him and had a smile for him at times. His veneration and love for the Mann family became part of his life.

As time went on he stepped on a plane higher than the other servants and occupied a confidential position.

After Mr. Mann's death it was found that his estate was not so valuable as was thought. The horses and carriages had to be sold and the servants had to be dismissed, except Henry. Mrs. Mann had some money, but the last of it was spent several months ago. She tried to get pupils in vocal music, but in vain.

Weickes, who had become cook and market man, had great difficulty in getting money to buy the necessaries of life. Some was procured by the sale of his own trinkets and presents of bygone days.

Several months ago, the gas scheme suggested itself, but to whom is not known, for both he and Mrs. Mann claim the responsibility. It was easy to take off the meter, connect the pipes again and have light, when not to do so meant darkness in their flat. The scene in court yesterday was full. Mrs. Mann raised her head from the grimy railing of the prisoners' box and tried to say firmly, although her voice was shaken: "I robbed this corporation, but they rob the people. When they're robbed themselves they complain of it." She was anxious to acquit the servant.

"But the servant has said, she said, and after he had told his story he said it was foolish for Mrs. Mann to say she did this. He alone was to blame, he said, and he was ready to suffer if there was to be suffering. His mistress was blameless. Then he looked appealingly at Magistrate Brann.

According to the confession, a crime had been committed, and the law permitted of but one thing. Before saying anything further the Magistrate turned to the Gas Company's Inspector and asked: "Cannot something be done in this case for this woman?"

"The stealing has been going on for some time," was the answer.

The woman was paroled until this afternoon, and the man held in $500 bail until the hearing at that time.

GOLD FOUND IN SARATOGA.

Discovered in Woodlawn Park, Owned by Judge Hilton.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—A valuable gold-bearing rock has been discovered at Woodlawn Park, owned by Judge Hilton of New York City.

Mining will be begun by A. B. Hilton, the Judge's son.

MRS. JANE MURPHY WOUNDED.

She Was Trying to Protect Her Peach Orchard.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Jane Murphy, a widow, forty-nine years old, living at White Plains Park, was brought to the hospital here this afternoon. She had received a charge of No. 6 shot in the left side of her face, left arm and hand. For some time she had been annoyed by men and boys who had been stealing her peaches. To-day she say a party of five youths entering a field near her place, and went out with her bulldog to protect her property. The young fellows had been out shooting, and it is claimed were not after the peaches.

Mrs. Murphy's bulldog attacked one of the youths, and tore his trousers and inflicted a slight wound in one of his legs. The young man thereupon fired at the dog or the woman, and the shot took effect in Mrs. Murphy.

LEFT WITHOUT ANY BOOTY.

A bold attempt to carry off several thousands of dollars worth of silks and jewelry was made by thieves last night in the department store of O. M. Blumenstein, 256 and 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Their work was interrupted by Detectives Gallagher and Kennedy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and it is thought the thieves got away without taking any property.

The detectives were stationed at Hammerstein's Theatre to watch for suspicious characters that might gather as the audience came out of the place. They were on their way back to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station when they noticed that the windows of the Blumenstein store were shaded.

Superintendent William Young passed by on his way home from the theatre, and thought the drawn shades looked suspicious. He had a key and the three men entered.

The lights in the rear of the store were burning, and gathered near a window all ready for removal were fifteen valises. These were packed full with the most expensive silks and brocades and a large quantity of jewelry.

The policeman on post was called in, and he was sent to the station for help. Capt. Devery and twelve men soon arrived with the patrol wagon, and the policemen quickly surrounded the place.

The Captain and four detectives then made a search. Every possible place on all the floors was searched, but no trace of the thieves could be found.

The rear of the store has six windows, which open into a yard. Backing on this yard from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street are several tenement houses. The iron bars of one window were completely sawed off, and the thieves probably entered the store through this window.

The burglars evidently took alarm when they heard the detectives shaking the front door. Superintendent Young made a careful examination of the looted showcases and shelves and made a comparison with the contents of the valises. He said the robbers had gathered at least $5,000 worth of stuff to take away, but he thought they had dropped all in their effort to escape.

It is thought that the two or three men who were the perpetrators of the crime were equipped with a wagon.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK AGENTS

TOO MANY RAILROAD TRACKS.

Amsterdam Avenue Residents Protest Against Four Lines on that Thoroughfare.

An indignation meeting of west side citizens and property owners to protest against the use of four surface car tracks in Amsterdam Avenue was held last evening in the new parish house of St. Michael's Church in West Ninety-ninth Street. The meeting, which was a very lively one, was attended by about 500 citizens, and all the public institutions in the vicinity were represented. Ex-Assemblyman William B. Ellis was elected Chairman and Robert G. Hunter Secretary of the meeting.

Various communications were read protesting against the use of the avenue by two corporations, each using two tracks, one of which read "after abating a dead man's curve shall we tolerate a children's juggernaut? God forbid." The situation was explained by Mr. T. A. Fulton, who, with the aid of a blackboard, showed that more than two-thirds of the avenue was occupied by railroad tracks.

Addresses were made by Mr. Swords, representing the Home for the Blind; the Rev. Dr. Peters, Charles S. Patteson, John A. Beall, John McDonald, James K. Warner, Louis Arsenfeld, and Mr. Stabler. All condemned the use of four tracks on the avenue, and were of the opinion that the railroad companies should be forced to operate on one set of tracks.

J. A. Beall, John McDonald, and H. B. Livingston were appointed to draw up a set of resolutions. They were to the effect "that it was the sense of the meeting that the City Government should and does possess the power to regulate the use of public streets so as to limit the space which shall be occupied and used by railroad tracks, and that the Mayor and the Board of Public Works be requested to assert this right to the utmost in the defence of the right and comfort of the public." The resolutions also empowered the chair to appoint a committee of ten to take what legal steps they deemed necessary to test the right of the railroad companies occupying the avenue as they now do.

AGAINST A CHANGE OF POWER.

Litigation Over the Second Avenue Railroad Alterations.

Justice McLaughlin, in the Supreme Court yesterday, heard argument on the application of Ignatz M. Rottenberg for an injunction restraining the Second Avenue Railroad from opening up Second Avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Astor Place in order to replace its horse power by electricity. It was also sought to enjoin the Commissioner of Public Works from granting the company a permit to tear up the road, and to restrain the company from commencing to construct its underground trolley line even if the permit were granted.

E. H. Page, counsel for Rottenberg, contended that by the terms of its charter the company was debarred from using any power but horse power south of Forty-second Street, and that the proviso was ratified by the Legislature in 1854.

This, Mr. Page argued, took the question outside of the authority of the Railroad Commissioners, who, in August last, approved the change of motive power.

Counsel further argued that the conduit for the electrical wires was in the nature of a vault or cistern, and should therefore be paid for before the construction of the trolley road was commenced.

Elihu Root and Edward D. O'Brien, for the Metropolitan Company, said the case was similar to those of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, in which Justice Beach ruled that the work of construction for the change of motive power could not be interfered with.

Justice McLaughlin reserved decision.

HIGHER PRICES FOR PIG IRON.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—The furnace operators have announced another advance in pig iron, which brings No. 1 foundry to $7.75. With another 25 cents' raise the miners will get an advance of 2½ cents, according to the sliding scale contract between them and the operators. Mill iron stocks are low, owing to the resumption of work at rolling mills and the advance in finished iron has stimulated pig.

The business in Southern iron with the East has been remarkably large the past week, and buyers are taking the Southern output at the advance. Furnace operators state that another advance in iron can be expected any day, and then the miners will get their raise. Louisville and Nashville Railroad earnings have almost reached the figures of 1892, and when this occurs, the employes will have the wages existing prior to the 10 per cent. cut restored. Two hundred puddlers arrived from Pittsburg and were at once put to work in the Birmingham old rolling mill, which has been idle for three years.

St. Bernard Dog Attacks a Man.

A large St. Bernard dog, unmuzzled and unchained, caused some excitement at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway yesterday. The brute suddenly jumped on a passer-by, threw him down, ripped his clothing, and was about to chew his victim's ear, when the man who had him in charge snapped the chain back into the dog's collar and pulled him off. The St. Bernard is a prize winner, and belongs to James A. Archer of 108 West Forty-seventh Street.

James T. Malloy, an employe of Mr. Archer, had charge of the dog. He was arrested and taken to Yorkville Court, where he was fined $5, and in default of payment was locked up. The Magistrate severely denounced his conduct in allowing the dog to run around unchained.

Tenor to Marry an Heiress.

William E. Thilt, the tenor of the Bostonians, at present playing in the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn, is soon to marry Miss Caroline Howard, the daughter of Henry C. Howard, President of the Bank of Niagara at Buffalo, and an heiress in her own right. The marriage is the result of a romantic courtship. Miss Howard and Mr. Thilt met in Buffalo while the latter was playing there, and, after a brief acquaintance, became engaged. Miss Howard's parents objected, and the young woman came to Brooklyn under the chaperonage of Mrs. Henry Clay Barnabee. Yesterday she received a telegram from her parents asking her to return and assuring her of their consent to her marriage.

Brooklyn Dry Goods Store Burned.

The dry goods store of Kuh & Schwartz of 1,584-6 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was badly damaged by fire and water early yesterday morning. It is believed that the fire was caused by the discharge of fireworks from an illuminated trolley about half an hour before the flames were discovered. During the progress of the fire Mr. Kuh telephoned to the salvage corps in the down-town district to come up and save his property, and received the reply from the foreman of the company that he could not come, as the fire was out of his district. The stock destroyed was valued at $30,000, and the damage to the building is estimated at $5,000.

Fatal Fall Through an Air Shaft.

Catharine See, sixty years old, fell from the fifth floor of the tenement house at 63 West Ninety-ninth Street through an air shaft last night and was instantly killed. She was in the last stages of consumption, and while her daughter, Mrs. Josephine Gobel, went out to get some medicine for her she leaned out of the window, and, losing her balance, fell to the bottom. An ambulance was called, but when the surgeon arrived he found life extinct.

BURGLAR BEAT A WOMAN.

Mary Crowley, a Tarrytown Saloon Keeper, Was Trying to Get Her Pistol When Attacked.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Mary Crowley, who keeps a saloon at Penny Bridge, a short distance from this place, is in a precarious condition as the result of a beating she received last night at the hands of a burglar who was searching her house for money.

She recognized the man, she says, as Milton Merritt, forty-seven years old, of 67 Durston Avenue, this village. Merritt was arrested, and this evening was brought here. He maintains a perfect silence regarding the affair. He will be taken before Mrs. Crowley in the morning to see if she identifies him.

Mrs. Crowley closed her saloon about half-past 10 last night, and within half an hour was in bed. She is about seventy years of age, and a month ago had an attack of paralysis. Since then she has been more or less ailing, but has been able to attend to her business.

This morning about 2 o'clock she was awakened by a noise in her room, and saw a man rummaging in one of her bureaus. Usually she sleeps with a revolver under her pillows, and last night when she saw the man she felt for it, but without avail. She then remembered that it was on a shelf in a closet a few feet from the bed. She stepped out of bed to get the revolver. Just as she touched the floor the man clasped her throat in his left hand and struck her about the head, face, and shoulders with a stone until she became unconscious.

It is supposed that after beating Mrs. Crowley the burglar searched the entire house. Mrs. Crowley is said to keep a considerable amount of money about the house at all times. The thief did not find the money, as Mrs. Crowley told a neighbor where to find it to-day, and the money was undisturbed.

When Mrs. Crowley did not open her saloon to-day the neighbors made an investigation, and the old lady was found where she had been thrown by her assailant. She was still unconscious, and it was some time before she could be revived. Her head and face are swollen and discolored from the blows. One blow from the stone struck her in the left eye, and it is thought the sight has been destroyed.

KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

Inexperienced Gripman Could Not Stop Quickly Enough.

Jacob Vasofsky, fifty-five years old, a candy vendor of 170 Henry Street, was run over by a cable car in front of the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday and killed. The car was in charge of two gripmen, George A. Sampson, an experienced hand, and Hill, a new man. Hill was manipulating the brakewheel when Vasofsky crossed the tracks. Before Sampson could lend any assistance the car had knocked the man down and dragged him some distance.

Both gripmen were arrested. They were paroled in the custody of the counsel for the company upon the testimony of a policeman who said the accident was unavoidable.

TWO SURF BATHERS ROBBED.

Their Valuables Were Stolen from the Bathing Pavilion Safe.

Gustav Fingalo and Paul Brume, both of this city and employed in the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, yesterday appeared in the court of Justice William Ludlow at Clifton, S. I., and swore out warrants of arrest for Charles Walsh, proprietor of the Hotel Waldorf at South Beach, charging him with grand larceny.

Fingalo and Brume on Aug. 8 last went in bathing at South Beach. They engaged a bathroom at the Hotel Waldorf. Before undressing the men handed their valuables to the person in charge of the ticket office for safekeeping, as required under the rules of the Waldorf. When the bathers requested the return of their valuables they were informed that some one had plundered the office and taken their articles. Walsh denied that he was in any way responsible for them.

DIED FROM INHALING GAS.

Young Bell Boy Asphyxiated Through an Open Jet.

John Manahan, a bell boy at the Whitehead flats, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, died yesterday at the Manhattan Hospital from inhaling gas. He had only been engaged the day before, and was assigned to a room in the basement adjoining a room occupied by Marie Carlson, a domestic employed by one of the tenants. The room had an opening into an airshaft.

The boy went to bed and left the gas burning low. He opened the window from the top, and it is thought a gust of wind blew out the light, allowing the gas to escape.

Yesterday morning the janitor smelled gas and traced it to Manahan's room. He threw the door open and found the boy unconscious. He then opened the door of Marie Carlson's room and she was also senseless. Dr. Shaw was summoned and an ambulance called. Drs. Van Orden and Moorehead responded, and the three physicians set to work. They succeeded in resuscitating the girl, but the boy was too far gone to recover. He is said to have an uncle living at 383 Morris Avenue.

Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club Dinner.

About forty members of the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club took part in the fifty-seventh annual dinner given by the club last night in the rooms of the Drug Club, at 100 William Street. President Pierce presided. Among those present were W. R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association, Major A. B. Garner, William S. Gray, Henry Merz, M. D. Eger, W. H. Scheel, E. R. Drake, William E. Lucas, L. C. Gillespie, Jr., R. P. Wilson, W. H. Hancock, and Carl Merz. Delegates were elected to attend the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association meeting, to be held at Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26 to 28.

Small Riot in Division Street.

Aaron Herzberg, a saloon keeper of 44 Division Street, yesterday installed two new bartenders at his saloon in place of two others whom he had discharged. A number of his patrons disapproved of his action, and, under the leadership of "Mike" Sullivan, resolved to storm his place last night. One of the new bartenders made his escape and notified the police of the Eldridge Street Station. A dozen policemen and Detective Cohen responded, and caught several of the rioters, including the leader, who was flourishing a big revolver. They were all locked up.

Fatal Fall from a Fire Escape.

Benjamin Frolich, three years old, fell from the fifth floor fire-escape at 104 Suffolk Street last night and was instantly killed. He struck the third-story fire-escape in falling and bounded off into the street. The parents of the child were looking out of the window at the time, and the father ran down and, picking up his boy, ran to the Essex Market Police Station. An ambulance was summoned, but the surgeon could do nothing, as the child was dead.

Do We Need Big Muscles?

By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. Real vigor means the ability to digest and sleep well, and to perform a reasonable amount of daily physical and mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables the enfeebled dyspeptic to resume the allotted activity of every-day life, as well as to participate without discomfort in its enjoyments, that it is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

MAY BE LIBEL ON MUELLER.

Confusion Attends a Coroner's Verdict at Burlington, N. J.—Escape of a Supposed Corpse.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of August Mueller, alleged to have died three weeks ago, brought in a verdict to-day of death from apoplexy caused by excessive drinking.

The verdict is all right and according to the autopsy, in the estimation of the public, but there are lingering doubts as to the corpse caused by the evidence of the undertaker who was sent for it. The death was reported from a short distance outside the city. The undertaker drove out, found a body by the roadside, and loaded it into his wagon. A short distance away on the same road he found another body. He concluded that the general tidal wave of prosperity had struck his line of business, hoisted the second corpse beside the other, and started back to town. In the suburbs one of the bodies, annoyed by the jolting, suddenly sat up, cursed the undertaker vigorously and volubly, slid out over the end gate, and left his companion corpse.

The undertaker sat on the other remains to prevent further accidents, and brought them in.

As an autopsy was made and an inquest has been held there seems to be no doubt that somebody is dead, but the undertaker is not clear as to whether it was Mueller who got out and left him or whether his remains remained or whether it was the unknown who was really the deceased.

Local legal opinion is divided as to Mueller's status should it be subsequently discovered that he is the corpse that got away—whether the fact that he is actually living would prevail against the fact that he is judicially dead, and whether he would have good cause of action for libel against the jury which declared him dead from alcoholism in case he should not be dead at all.

TROUBLE OVER ANOTHER MUELLER.

His Body Taken by Mistake from a Chicago Undertaker's Rooms.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A Coroner's posse removed the wrong body from Perrigo's undertaking rooms this morning, and now there is a lot of trouble for the undertaker and the Coroner.

Perrigo refused to give up the body of J. W. Wallace, and the Coroner's Deputies took by mistake the body of Otto Mueller, which was ready for shipment to New Orleans. Mueller died at the hospital yesterday from natural causes.

A sister of Mueller is almost heartbroken over the trouble. She was ready to accompany the remains to New Orleans at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but there is now great uncertainty when the body will be released.

Back of the case there may be a suit for damages. The Coroner says he will deliver an order to give up the body supposed to be that of Mueller if Perrigo will deliver to him the body of Wallace. This Perrigo refuses to do. In the meantime, C. B. Stafford, a lawyer, who was a friend of Mueller, is trying to secure possession of the body.

SHOOTING AT FORT NIAGARA.

Sergt. Branham Makes 184 Out of a Possible 200.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Beautiful weather, clear and warm, favored the shooters at Fort Niagara to-day. The firing was at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. Sergt. Branham, Sixth Infantry, made the top score of the day, 184 out of a possible 200. At the 200-yard range Sergt. Linder, Corps of Engineers, made the maximum score, and Corp. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, made nineteen successive bull's eyes. At the close of the firing to-day the following ten men had carried off the honors of the day in a possible total of 200 points: Sergt. Branham, Sixth Infantry, 184; Corp. Smith, Seventeenth Infantry, 183; Corp. McClelland, Twenty-first Infantry, 182; Corp. Keime, Sixth Infantry, 182; Sergt. Bean, Seventeenth Infantry, 179; Capt. Peine, Fifth Infantry, 178; Sergt. August, Seventeenth Infantry, 175; Capt. Williams, Ninth Infantry, 175; Private Flynn, Twenty-first Infantry, 175; Artificer Groth, Seventeenth Infantry, 170.

BOY'S LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.

Saving His Hospital Cake to Take Home to Her.

Edward Marshall, six years old, fell from a truck at 144 Cherry Street last night, in front of his home. He broke his elbow. He told the doctors at Gouverneur Hospital that he lives in the "Ink Pot."

One of the nurses gave the little fellow a piece of cake, and she noticed that he quietly put half of it in his pocket.

"What are you going to do with that, Eddie?" she asked.

"Take it home to me mudder. She never gits cake now. De old man spends all de money for mixed ale," he replied.

He pleaded with one of the doctors to go home with him, explaining that he would get whipped if he came home with a broken arm, and no one to protect him.

BEGGED THEM NOT TO SHOOT.

The police of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were informed last night that burglars were operating in the residence of Henry E. Roehr, 603 Willoughby Avenue, which is closed during the absence of the family.

Sergt. Hallington and Detectives Smith and Grofer went to the house, and found a window broken in the rear. They entered and groped their way in the dark. Coming to the parlor, Detective Smith asked the Sergeant, who was leading, if he had a revolver. Just then they heard a voice shouting: "Don't shoot! Our hands are up." Striking a light, the policemen found two men crouching in a corner. They placed them under arrest and took them to the station house. There the men gave their names as Michael Dugan, twenty-five years old, of 240 St. Mark's Avenue, and Daniel Sheridan, twenty-five years old, of 615 Park Avenue. The police believe them to be old offenders.

BOY MURDERER SENTENCED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Valentine Maiale, an Italian boy, was sentenced to Auburn State Prison for ten years and eleven months by Judge Emery in the County Court to-day. Maiale's crime was the shooting and killing of another Italian, Antony Direnco, during a game of cards in Lancaster, this county, on June 20th last.

AT THE HOTELS.

EVERETT—W. R. Stirling, Chile, S. A.; W. R. Turnbull, Pueblo, Mexico; Dr. George W. Grover, Sheffield, Mon.

FIFTH AVENUE—Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; John

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

LAST OF THE RODMAN BICYCLES

The last shipment of Rodman Bicycles has been received, and they are ready for selling this morning. *No more when these are gone.* A complete assortment of sizes and colors in Women's Wheels. The assortment of Men's Wheels is rounded out by placing the remaining stock of 1897 Continent Bicycles in the lot at same price as the Rodmans.

WOMEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $27.50
MEN'S RODMAN or CONTINENT BICYCLES, $26.50

If past records are any criterion, this last lot of Rodman Bicycles will be distributed in a hurry. They please the most critical and best Bicycle judges. Up-to-date, stanch, and easy running.

SHOES For Men, for Women, for Children. The absolute completeness of our plans for doing a Shoe business gives us an universal claim upon everybody.

If elegant shoemaking is desired, we supply it, minus only the sham high prices that have so long prevailed. It is customary to ignore the progress in shoemaking that reduces cost, and you are often imposed upon by high price methods that belong to a dead past.

The new Shoe Store will soon be ready.

MEN'S SHOES A group of our great regular Shoes is put on sale to-day—eight shapes.

Two shapes in Russett Harvard Calfskin
Two shapes in Black Box Calfskin
Two shapes in Black Waxed Calfskin
Two shapes in Black Enameled Grain Leather

Toe-forms—Bulldog, narrow English, opera and full broad.

$3

These Shoes are honest and every point of up-to-date excellence is combined in them. They will compare favorably with Shoes universally in the market at $4 and $5.

WOMEN'S SHOES Two strong items mark the day. We hold five lines of women's shoes that are reduced and first offered to-day at

$2.20

They have been sold cheaply at much more money. The lines are to be closed. The uppers are Kidskin, chrome tanned; the soles are solid and oak tanned. They are welted and stitched by the best method.

You ought to know Shoes at low prices are often hand-made simply to use up bad material. The making doesn't rack the leather. Only the best materials can stand the Goodyear process. Therefore Goodyear welts are proofs of quality.

Also five sorts of fine black Kidskin Shoes that are reduced to

$1.90

The price is less than great buyers can get them in large quantities. Just a first-rate Wanamaker chance.

CHILDREN'S SHOES Mundell's trophies at 75c and 95c are still represented in our stock. The prices are half and less. They are a proper part of a school outfit.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Broke Even in a Double Header with the Pittsburgs.

PIRATES WON THE FIRST GAME

Hawley's Pitching Was Too Much for the Giants—Seymour Easily Downed the Visitors in the Second Game—Brooklyn Wins.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	70	33	705
Boston	81	35	698
New York	73	40	652
Cincinnati	65	47	580
Cleveland	57	58	496
Washington	52	61	460
Chicago	52	64	448
Brooklyn	51	65	440
Philadelphia	51	65	440
Pittsburg	49	65	430
Louisville	47	67	412
St. Louis	27	88	237

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; New York, 4, (first game.)
New York, 6; Pittsburg, 2, (second game.)
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 1.
Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2.
Boston, 13; St. Louis, 6.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.
Washington, 9; Cleveland, 8.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Washington.

The double bill between the New Yorks and Pittsburgs did not result in a double victory as most rooters expected. The Pirates are not so easy after all, and they captured the first game after a close struggle.

"Pink" Hawley's curves were the obstacle which the Giants could not get over in the first game. He had excellent control of the ball, and the Giants, too. The home team made but four hits, and if Hawley's support had not been of such a poor kind the Giants would have scored only 1 run.

Meekin was very effective, with the exception of the first and fifth innings, when the Pirates made all their runs. The Pirates scored the winning run in the eighth inning on singles by Hoffmeister and Brodie, Ely's sacrifice, and Merritt's retirement at first. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, c	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
M'Creery, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	2	1
Tiernan, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, lf	0	0	2	5	0	1	0
Davis, ss	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	3	8	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	2	2	4	1	Hoffm'r, 3b	0	1	1	1	2	2	1
Clark, 1b	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	Ely, ss	0	0	0	1	5	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	2	1	8	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Joyce, 3b	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	Merritt, c	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Meekin, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Hawley, p	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Total	1	2	4	27	15	1		Total	1	2	4	24	10	7	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1. First base by errors—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 5. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 1; off Hughey, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Hughey, 3. Home run—Smith. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, H. Davis. Stolen bases—McCreery, Clark, Joyce. Double play—Ely and H. Davis. Wild pitches—Seymour, 1; Hughey, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wilmot and Tannehill.

BROOKLYN WINS EASILY.

Kennedy Was a Perfect Enigma to the Reds.

The Cincinnatis lost yesterday's game to the Brooklyns at Eastern Park because of their inability to solve Kennedy's curves. Rhines also pitched a good game, but he was poorly supported at critical periods. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf	2	2	3	1	0			Holliday, lf	1	0	2	0	2	0	1
Griffin, cf	2	1	2	1	0			Hoy, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Shindle, 3b	1	1	2	3	0			Miller, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
A. Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0			Beckley, 1b	0	1	5	1	1		
Lauder, ss	1	0	0	1	0			McPhee, 2b	0	1	2	0	0		
Shoch, 2b	0	0	1	5	4			Corcor'n, ss	0	1	4	2	0		
Grim, c	0	0	1	0	0			Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	1	1		
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0			Schriver, c	0	0	3	1	0		
G. Smith, ss	1	0	3	2	1			Rhines, p	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	7	7	27	13	2			Total	1	4	24	7	3		

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Rhines, 2. Struck out—By Rhines, 2. Two-base hit—Griffin. Double plays—Griffin and Shindle; Shoch, G. Smith, and Lachance. Stolen bases—A. Smith, McPhee. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Champions won to-day's game from Louisville on errors. It was a pitchers' battle, Hoffer having a shade the better of the argument. There was plenty of good, snappy playing on both sides. Both sides kicked hard on Kelly's close decisions, and in the fourth inning the umpire put Catcher Clarke out of the game. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer, and Clarke and Robinson; Louisville, Hill and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Boston, 13; St. Louis, 6.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Sudhoff, who pitched for St. Louis to-day, did fairly well, but received wretched support. In the first inning Cross made a most peculiar slide to avoid being touched out between bases when he had no possible avenue of escape, and in doing so was stepped on by Allen and spiked so severely that he had to get out of the game, and Housman succeeded him. Turner and Grady did the best work for the visitors. Score:

Boston	2	3	0	1	0	0	5	2	—13
St. Louis	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0—6

Earned runs—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 4. Base hits Boston, 16; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Boston, Stivetts, Nichols, and Bergen; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Douglass. Umpire —Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 9; Cleveland, 8.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—To-day's game was a slugging match, with a majority of the long hits in favor of the Senators. In the fourth a trio of three-baggers were made off Powell. It was a close game throughout, but the Senators were lucky and won. Score:

Washington	2	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	—9
Cleveland	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	—8

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 4. Base hits—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 14. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Maguire; Cleveland, Powell and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Lajoie's three-bagger with two bases occupied won the game for the Quakers this afternoon in the ninth inning. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Dunkle and Boyle. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other Games.

In Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Scranton, 1.
In Toronto—Toronto, 14; Springfield, 10, (first game.) Toronto, 5; Springfield, 20, (second game.)
In Montreal—Montreal, 12; Providence, 3.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Wilkesbarre, 2.
In Newark—Newark, 4; Reading, 2.
In Paterson—Norfolk, 5; Paterson, 3.
In Hartford—Hartford, 5; Lancaster, 0.
In Richmond—Richmond, 8; Athletic, 3.

Sudden Death of Asa F. Blake.

Asa F. Blake, one of the agents of the Adams Express Company, died suddenly at the office of the company, 10 East Forty-second Street, last evening. Mr. Blake was sixty-three years old, and subject to heart trouble. He lived at 4 West Ninety-first Street and suspended for an infraction of the club's rules. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, c	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
M'Creery, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Padden, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	2	1
Tiernan, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, lf	0	0	2	5	0	1	0
Davis, ss	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	3	8	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	2	2	4	1	Hoffm'r, 3b	0	1	1	1	2	2	1
Clark, 1b	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	Ely, ss	0	0	0	1	5	2	0
Warner, c	0	0	2	1	8	0	0	Brodie, cf	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Joyce, 3b	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	Merritt, c	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Meekin, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	Hawley, p	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Total	1	2	4	27	15	1		Total	1	2	4	24	10	7	2

New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1—4
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1. First base by errors—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Hawley, 1. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Hawley, 4. Home run—Tiernan. Three-base hits—H. Davis, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Ely. Sacrifice hits—Merritt, Ely. Double plays—Van Haltren and Warner; Ely, Padden, and H. Davis; Padden, unassisted. Hit by pitched ball—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

When the second game was about to begin it was found that there was no umpire. O'Day, whose work in the first game was found very unsatisfactory, refused to officiate unless both teams agreed upon playing seven innings. Manager Joyce, however, would make no such agreement, and said he wanted the game to continue until it was, in O'Day's estimation, too dark to play. O'Day's action was a clear case of "quitting."

Wilmot of the home team and Tannehill, one of the Pittsburg players, were selected to umpire. In the first inning Harry Davis became very abusive to Wilmot, and the latter walked to the plate and censured Davis. The latter assumed a threatening attitude, and Donovan, who saw that a row was brewing, quickly stepped between the two players.

Manager Joyce called upon "Cy" Seymour to win the game, and the Albany lad was equal to the occasion. His task was made easy by the visitors making rank errors. Four scattering hits were made off Seymour. Hughey, who faced the Giants, did remarkable work in the face of such wretched support. Two of the Giants' runs in the first inning resulted from three consecutive misplays. Two inexcusable errors allowed the Giants another run in the fourth. The game was called, after the visitors had played their seventh inning, on account of darkness.

Third Baseman Donnelly has been fined

CLOSE GOLF AT WESTBROOK

Only Four Contestants Now Left for the Big Trophy, but They Are Experts.

HOLLINS KEEPS ON WINNING

Travis Made the Lowest Score of the Day and Takes Both His Games—Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Beaten by One Hole.

Several good golfers in the big tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club, at Islip, L. I., had to drop out of the competition for the Westbrook Cup yesterday. Of the sixteen who qualified on the first day for the trophy, the finish of the contest yesterday saw only four left, but they are all expert players, and will make the semi-final round to-day a hot one. Besides this round the open handicap will be played to-day, and the largest field of golfers of the tournament is expected to start.

Harry B. Hollins, Jr., who won the gold medal on the first day, continued his good work yesterday by winning both his rounds, beating James Brown, an able St. Andrew's golfer, in the morning, and then putting Howard Townsend of Oyster Bay out of the contest in the afternoon by 3 holes and 1 to play. The latter in the morning created one of the sensational surprises of the day by defeating the Harvard golf captain, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., after a hot game, by only 1 hole. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., still stands among the winners, and the other two among the four are W. J. Travis and George C. Clark. The latter played against George E. Armstrong in the afternoon, and up to the sixteenth hole looked like a defeated man. Armstrong was then leading by 2 holes, and Clark had the misfortune in driving for the railroad track to land upon the track, but he got out nicely by a masterful niblick shot and made the hole. He also took the last one, making honors even. Then the nineteenth was halved, but Clark won the twentieth, a stroke ahead of Armstrong, taking the game.

Travis made the lowest score of the day in his match with W. H. Dixon, both playing well, although the latter was beaten by 5 holes and 3 to play. The scores are:

W. J. Travis, Oakland—										
Out	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	—42	
In	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	6—40	
Total										82
W. H. Dixon, Rockaway—										
Out	6	4	3	3	4	5	5	6	8—44	
In	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	6—45	
Total										89

The winners in the different rounds for the Westbrook Cup, and for the Consolation Cup, also played for, are as follows:

Westbrook Cup.—First Round—W. J. Travis, Oakland, beat W. H. Dixon, Rockaway Hunt, 5 up and 3 to play; H. H. Curtis, Shinnecock, beat C. D. Barnes, Shinnecock, 2 up and 1 to play; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook, beat H. Tappin, Westbrook, 6 up and 5 to play; G. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's, beat Alexander Morten, 7 up and 6 to play; G. C. Clark, Jr., Shinnecock, beat J. C. Powers, Dykers Meadow, 5 up and 4 to play; H. B. Hollins, Westbrook, beat L. Tappin, Westbrook, 3 up and 1 to play; H. Townsend, Oyster Bay, beat J. H. Choate, Jr., Harvard, by 1 up; H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, beat James Brown, St. Andrew's, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round—W. J. Travis beat H. H. Curtis, 1 up; H. B. Hollins, Jr., beat H. Townsend, 2 up and 1 to play; W. B. Cutting, Jr., beat H. B. Hollins, Sr., 3 up and 2 to play; G. C. Clark beat G. E. Armstrong, 1 up, 20 holes.

Consolation Cup.—Preliminary Round — F. B. Pratt, Queens County, beat D. Brandeth, 3 up and 2 to play. First Round—F. B. Pratt, Queens County, beat J. E. Roosevelt, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; O. W. Bird, Meadowbrook, beat E. S. Knapp, Westbrook, 1 up; Josiah Sands, Shinnecock, beat T. R. Strong, Westbrook, 2 up and 1 to play; S. A. Jennings, Westbrook, beat H. M. Adams, Queens County, 3 up and 1 to play; L. Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat Cambridge Livingston, Westbrook, 5 up and 4 to play; E. H. Moeran, Jr., Shinnecock, beat T. G. Strong, by default; C. L. Tappin, Westbrook, beat C. W. Barnes, 1 up; Andrew's, 4 up and 2 to play; J. B. Taller, Ardsley, beat J. M. Knapp, Westbrook, 1 up Second Round—L. Livingston, Jr., beat E. H Moeran, Jr., 1 up at 20 holes; S. A. Jennings beat Josiah Sands, 3 up and 1 to play; C. L. Tappin beat J. B. Taller, 3 up and 2 to play.

GOLF MATCH AT LENOX.

Continuance of the Play for the Ambassador's Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—A large number of the cottagers and members of their house parties were out at the golf links punctually at 10 o'clock to-day to see the semi-finals in the match for the Ambassador's Cup. David W. Bishop, Jr., beat Nelson Robinson, Jr., and W. A. Taylor beat Antelo Devereux. The interest of the game centred in the match between Bishop and Robinson. Robinson proved to be the better driver, making the longest drive of the season, 210 yards, at the fourth hole. He was not, however, equal to Bishop on approaches and putting. It seemed to be Robinson's game, however, up to the thirteenth hole, when he was 2 up. He lost the fourteenth and fifteenth holes, so that the players were even at the fifteenth hole. Bishop made a put of over ten feet at the sixteenth hole and won it, making him 1 up. Robinson played a plucky game, and came near capturing the seventeenth hole, but Bishop won it and the match—2 up.

The match between Taylor and De Heredia was interesting, although Taylor was ahead from the beginning, winning 4 up and 3 to play. The match between Bishop and Taylor to-morrow will be very interesting and exciting. It now looks as if Bishop would own the Thielmann Cup, although Taylor is a steady player and may win.

AGAINST GEORGIA MARKSMEN.

Twenty-third Regiment Men Will Meet the Southerners in a Shooting Contest.

Capt. R. Hoag, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who arranged a contest of marksmanship between a team chosen from the regiment and some Georgia regimental marksmen, said last night the match would be shot on the regular range of the Georgia men, near Savannah, on Thanksgiving Day.

"Capt. W. W. Williamson, who was in charge of the Georgia team of twelve which won the inter-State match at Sea Girt," he said, "represented the Southerners in making the agreement. We had all the details perfected before the Sea Girt meeting, which only gave us a chance to get acquainted with our opponents, whom we knew by reputation before.

"Each team will consist of twelve men. The First Battalion of Georgia Infantry and a Georgia artillery company will furnish material for our opponents' team. It is likely that the contest will be made an annual event. We shoot this year for the De Soto trophy, offered by the Southerners. If we should win it, they would probably challenge us for it next year and we would accept. The expenses of travel will be defrayed by the visiting team.

"The match will be shot under the New York State match conditions, each man taking five shots standing at 200 yards, five sitting or kneeling at 300 yards, five prone at 500 yards, and five in any position at 600 yards. I shall pick the team according to my judgment of their work up to date, and probably of some further shooting we may have at Creedmoor in November. I shall have to do without somesmen I shall want, probably, as they may not be able to go. We feel confident of victory, however."

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—The following yachts arrived here to-day:

Steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Seneca, owned by Mr. Fletcher; steamer Courier, owned by J. A. Spoor; sloop Viola, owned by C. N. Wayland; schooner Vif, owned by H. Clark.

The departures were as follows: Steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Courier, owned by J. A. Spoor, and sloop Carolina, owned by P. Jones.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. P. Whitney; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Wawa, owned by J. A. Stillman; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Esperanza, owned by A. S. Vanwinkle.

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Sim's Tactics in Causing Salabar to Pull Up Aroused the Anger of Spectators.

ARCHDUKE LOST THE PURSE

Huguenot's Chances for Place Ruined by the Foul—The Jockey Was Not Punished—Lady Marian Went to the Post Lame.

Jockey Sims has shown an inclination in most of his races recently to bear in on horses that might prove dangerous at the finish, and this habit cost Archduke the purse money in the first race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and incidentally called down upon the jockey's head the anger of thousands of spectators.

Archduke was winning easily enough in the middle of the track, when suddenly Sims brought him clear across the track, causing Salabar to pull up, and he, in turn, causing The Huguenot to do the same. The Huguenot was the greatest sufferer by the foul, for while Archduke would probably have won, the brother to Henry of Navarre would certainly have been second. The foul was such a plain one that the Stewards could not do otherwise than disqualify Archduke, but they allowed Sims to go unpunished.

Any number of in-and-out performers had their innings at Sheepshead yesterday. Salabar, to whom the first race was awarded, was one of these. In his previous race he was apparently unable to raise a gallop, yet yesterday he ran like a high class colt. Maurice was another. He was not left at the post yesterday, as he was in the Twin City Handicap on Monday, and he ran in a gallop. Tremargo was still another whose performance was a surprise.

There was considerable gossip after the Belles Stakes had been won by "Lucky" Baldwin's La Goleta. The favorite, August Belmont's Lady Marian, was sent to the post very lame, and those who saw her made hurried trips to the betting ring to bet against her, or to hedge their early bets. All were surprised that Trainer John Hyland should send the filly to the post in such a condition, and as they surmised, she was never a dangerous competitor.

Tobias, a 40 to 1 chance, won the fifth race in easy style, and Joe Miller captured the Russet Handicap. Such good ones as Rensselaer and Don de Oro were contenders for the prize, but they were unequal to the mile and a half journey on the turf course. The lightweighted Jefferson made all the running, with Joe Miller second, and in the stretch Joe Miller drew out easily and won by a neck.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02.

Archduke, R. L. Rose's b. c., by Luke Blackburn-Duchess, 122 pounds, 4 to 5 and out ..... (Sims)
2—Salabar, Mrs. T. Kiley's br. c., 117, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Sloane)
3—Demagogue, Hayman & Frank's br. c., 122, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ..... (Williams)
4—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 122, 6 to 1 ..... (W. Martin)

Lorii, 112, 100 to 1, (Maher;) Howland, 122, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Aurum, 112, 100 to 1, (Winker;) Whistling Con, 117, 50 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Mary Black, 116, 20 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Archduke was disqualified for fouling, and first money given Salabar.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have started and have not won at this meeting. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., by Rayon d'Or-Maurine, 5 years, 104 pounds, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2 ..... (Thorpe)
2—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 4, 105½, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Hewett)
3—James Monroe, T. Costello's ch. c., 3, 102, 10 to 1 ..... (Beauchamp)

Damien, 107, 2 to 1, (Sloane;) Talisman, 92, 7 to 1, (Maher;) Ace, 101, 2 to 1, (Willhite,) and Columbus, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies two years old, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—La Goleta, E. J. Baldwin's ch. f., by Amigo-Rosebud, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Sloane)
2—Kenmore Queen, E. L. Graves's b. f., 109½, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ..... (Doggett)
3—Rose-in-Hand, James R. Keene's b. f., 107, 40 to 1 ..... (H. Martin)

Kitefoot, 115, 8 to 1, (McCafferty;) Woodford Jilly, 108½, 10 to 1, (Hennessy;) Lady Marian, 120, 4 to 5, (Hewett;) Laverock, 107, 10 to 1, (Walker;) Alice Farley, 118, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Sagacity, 107, 60 to 1, (W. Martin;) Syrilla, 104, 100 to 1, (Thorpe,) and Claret Cup, 115, 15 to 1, (Perkins,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

FOURTH RACE. — Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 4-5.

1—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., by Tremont-Margo, 4 years, 111 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Sims)
2—Yemen, W. B. Sink's ch. g., aged, 114, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Sloane)
3—J. A. Grey, W. A. Porter's br. g., 5, 8 to 5 ..... (Clayton)

Tripping, 113, 6 to 1, (H. Martin;) Miss Lynch, 105, 6 to 1, (Hewett;) Libertine, 110, 8 to 1, (Williams;) Dye, 95, 50 to 1, (Maher;) Good Times, 115, 6 to 1, (W. Martin;) Xmas, 110, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Rotterdam, 104, 15 to 1, (Hill,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42 1-5.

1—Tobias, John Evans's b. c., by Sir Modred-Rosalind, 3 years, 95 pounds, 40 to 1 and 15 to 1 ..... (O'Donnell)
2—Fair Rebel, E. Peters's ch. f., 3, 89, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Maher)
3—Fireside, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. g., 3, 87, 4 to 5 ..... (Corbley)

Endeavor, 89, 20 to 1, (Thompson;) Mahoney, 87, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) La Fontera, 106, 8 to 1, (Hewitt;) King Menelek, 91, 3 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Debride, 108½, 3 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and one-half on turf. Time—2:34.

1—Joe Miller, J. E. Seagram's br. g., by Springfield-Miller, 6 years, 99½ pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Sloane)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 4, 85, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ..... (Maher)
3—Rensselaer, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 3, 120, 3 to 1 ..... (Tarai)

Lobengula, 98, 10 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Don de Oro, 118, 4 to 1, (Hewett;) Song and Dance, 104, 2 to 1, (Thorpe;) Lincoln II., 101, 7 to 1, (H. Martin;) Deermayer, 118, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a neck; a length between second and third.

Great Eastern Handicap.

Handicapper Vosburgh has assigned the following weights for the Great Eastern Handicap, of $5,000, for two-year-olds, to be run over the Futurity course at Sheepshead Bay to-morrow:

Hamburg, 135 pounds; Previous, 127; Archduke, 124; McIver, 123; Firearm and L'Allouette, 120 each; The Huguenot, 118; Handball and Van Antwerp, 117; Varus, 116; Lady Marion, Blueaway, Plaudit, Recreation, Bowling Brook, and Martha II., 115 each; Howland, Uriel, and Frohman, 113 each; Loiterer, 112; Gala Day, George Keane, Kitefoot, and Great Bend, 111 each; Gibraltar and Swango, 110 each; Murillo and Briar Sweet, 109 each; Brownstone, Mohegan, Ponziana, Songster, Rey El Salto, Geisha, Kenmore Queen, and Tickler, 108 each; On Time, Sly Fox, and Ross Ormonde, 107 each; Harvey, Longmill, and San Venado, 106 each; Reprisal, Seeress, Claret Cup, and The Lost Chord, 105 each; George Boyd and Cock Robin, 104 each; San Antonio, 103; Black Cock, 102; Grand Sachem, Shellac, Sacket, and Pingree, 100 each; Gypceiver, Tammany Hall II., La Maroma, Mr. Batter, and Commerce, 98 each; Sailor King, Texarkana, Pontus, and Pontifex, 97 each; War Ship, 96; King's Highway, Equitome, Carsandia, Naviculine, Maximo Gomez, Blissful, Logistic, Sir Joseph, and Lester, 95 each; Carbineer, 93; Lindley Murray, Red Silk, and First Fruit, 92 each; Possum and Eroica, 90 each.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—The thirty-footers raced to-day for sweepstakes. Dorothy II. won. The start was made at 3:10. The Veda was the first to cross, but the Dorothy soon weathered her, and held the lead to the finish. The Veda ran on the rocks off Rose Island, and had to be hauled off. There was a southwest wind, and a triangular course was sailed. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:38:57	2:28:57
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:42:24	2:32:24
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5:42:41	2:33:41
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:44:38	2:34:38
Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle	5:51:40	2:41:40
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	did not finish.	

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD

Alcidalia, the Favorite in the 2:12 Class, Fails in the Two Heats Given.

RACE POSTPONED TILL TO-DAY

Town Lady Has a One-Sided Victory —Sally Toler Not Up to Her Usual Form and Quadriga Defeats Her.

As the most important number on the Grand Circuit card at Fleetwood Park yesterday was not finished, the meeting ought to end this afternoon with at least one good contest. The 2:12 trot for the Press Purse brought out a strong field of nine, with Alcidalia the favorite, at 4 to 5. It started late, and the scoring was so delayed by the antics of Grace Hastings and Fred Kohl, that after two heats and several ineffectual attempts had been made

CONTROL OF PANAMA CANAL

The Report that England Has Obtained a Concession from Colombia Discredited.

FRENCH COMPANY AT WORK

The Colombian Government Satisfied with the Progress of the Enterprise Under the Present Management — Only Private Capital Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The attention of Señor Julio Rengifo, the representative of the Republic of Colombia, was called to-day to reports that Colombia had granted a concession to England to complete the Panama Canal, thus transferring that enterprise from French to English hands. Señor Rengifo said he had received no information from his Government on the subject, as the canal project did not come within the jurisdiction of the representative in Washington. At the same time, speaking from an extended acquaintance with the canal affairs, Gen. Rengifo expressed great doubts as to the accuracy of the reports, and pointed out a number of circumstances showing that it was impossible that such a concession to England or any other foreign Government had been granted.

Only a few weeks ago Director General Hutin of the Panama Canal Company was in Washington and paid his respects to Gen. Rengifo before returning to Paris. The call was unofficial and one of courtesy, but Gen. Hutin spoke with the greatest satisfaction of the work being done by the French company, and gave no intimation that any transfer to English hands, much less to the English Government, was contemplated. All his conversation indicated full confidence in the successful completion of the project on its present lines.

Since then Gen. Hutin has gone to Paris, and other officials of the French company have gone to Colon to carry on the work. All of these are Frenchmen, M. George Belin being relieved from his duties as Director, in charge at Colon, by M. Royer and M. Marle.

It appears that the original concession from Colombia was to a private French company, great care being taken that no special privileges should be given to any particular country, as that would be manifestly a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, which the United States would not tolerate. For this reason the concession gave no rights to the French Government, and it was particularly stipulated that the canal for all time should remain neutral and be open to the ships of all nations without preference or discrimination.

When Director General Hutin was here recently he said about 3,000 men were at work at the present time, and it was intended to largely augment this force. Under these circumstances, it is pointed out by officials conversant with the status of the canal, that no concession could be granted to a foreign Government, either Colombia or by the French company, as the latter is expressly prohibited from granting advantages to any particular nation, and Colombia has already transferred her interests to the French company. It is not doubted, however, that the French company is enlisting private capital in the enterprise wherever it can secure it, either in England, the United States, France, or any other country, and this is regarded as without significance.

At the State Department no information has come from the Consular officers at Panama of any change in the canal concessions. Secretary Sherman stated that while he had no official information on the subject, he was convinced that there was no truth in the report that Great Britain had undertaken to complete the Panama Canal. "England has no desire to embark in such an undertaking," he said, "and has no such intention. Individual subjects of that country have interested themselves in vast enterprises in all parts of the world, but, so far as I know, there are no indications that they have gone into the Panama Canal scheme."

The report that the English Government had obtained a concession from the United States of Colombia, giving it the right to complete the Panama Canal and thus supersede the French company at present in charge of the work, met with little credence among men in this city who are interested in or connected with affairs at Panama.

William J. Curtis of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, United States attorneys for the French company, said yesterday that his firm had not been advised of the change. "It is hardly likely," he said, "that if such a deal were consummated, we would have been left in ignorance of the matter. Further, I can see no grounds so far for believing that the report is true."

Thomas B. Atkins, Secretary of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, unhesitatingly pronounced the report a canard. "The very idea of such a thing is ridiculous," he remarked. "The English Government is, I believe, conceded to be fairly conservative, and is it reasonable to suppose that it would go into a scheme which has been pronounced absolutely impracticable by the best authorities on engineering? Even those who differ with the latter opinion admit that to carry out the project would require not less than $200,000,000, and then it is doubtful whether the canal could be made permanent.

"The report probably emanated from the brain of some idle correspondent in Colon. It may be, however, that the circulation of such a report has been sanctioned by the persons who are doing everything in their power to influence the next Congress in favor of the acquisition of that property by the United States. Neither the English Government nor English investors are likely to touch the canal until some genius shows them a clear way toward completing it and making it a permanent success."

At the offices of the Panama Railroad Company Secretary E. A. Drake said he had heard nothing at all of the alleged transfer. "While my company is in no way connected with the canal company," he said, "we are usually fairly well posted in what is going on in the Panama region, and so far not a word has reached this office of the sale, or even of negotiations in that direction."

WILL BE RETURNED TO AFRICA.

Negro Laborers Not Wanted on the Panama Canal.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 9.—The authorities having decided to return the African laborers recently imported to work along the line of the Panama Canal, they will send them back to Africa by the steamer Holyrood, which is momentarily expected.

After the epidemic of beri beri broke out among them, they gave such serious trouble by refusing to work, demanding wages without work and committing other offenses, that the Government was obliged to send troops to quell the disturbances. Order is now restored.

ARCHITECTS' COMPETITION.

Civil Service Examinations for the Post at the Treasury To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The civil service examination of applicants for appointment to the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury will be held to-morrow. There are thirty-two applicants, and the examinations will be conducted at Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Memphis, Kansas City, Atlanta, Syracuse, St. Joseph, Cincinnati, Omaha, San Francisco, Boston, St. Louis, and Augusta, Ga. New York furnishes the largest number of applicants. There are six from that city, and four each from Chicago and Philadelphia.

TARIFF STATUS OF STATUARY.

Discrimination Between Hand-Wrought and Machine-Made or Moulded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The attention of officers of the customs has been called to the fact that under the new tariff act the term statuary includes only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

Under this provision bronze statues or statuary are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the section relating to manufactures of metal, inasmuch as they cannot be wrought by hand from solid blocks or masses. Marble statues and statuary are dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, except when they are intended for use in religious or secular schools, libraries, &c., when they are free of duty.

Duty on St. Lawrence Bridge Material

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that the materials used in the construction of the international bridge across the St. Lawrence River, between Cornwall, Canada, and Hogansburg, N. Y., now in course of erection, may be admitted free so far as they are used over the water and up to the American shore end. Materials used on the American shore, however, must pay the regular duty.

The Latest Pension Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The annual report of the Auditor for the Interior Department shows that the amount paid for pensions during the last year was $140,477,637. The payments on pension account for the fiscal year 1896 were $138,722,127, for the fiscal year 1895 $140,558,641, for 1894 $137,-119,551, and for 1893 $154,552,214. The cost of the service last year was $3.99 per $1,000, for 1896 $4.07, for 1895 $4, for 1894 $3.77, and for 1893 $3.35.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: O. T. Hardy, Buckton; Rufus Richtmyer, Carlisle; A. L. Brand, Central Bridge; Michael O'Donaghue, Glendale Station; C. P. Bouton, Hyndsville; M. C. Wright, North Blenheim; C. R. Gilbert, Portageville.

G. S. MERRILL'S ACTION.

Said to Have Resigned as Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—It is reported that the resignation of George S. Merrill, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, has been placed in the hands of the Governor. The grounds set forth for the resignation are not known. In conversation the Commissioner has said he was tired of the abuse and injustice done him in his effort to administer the office according to his views of what was right. On the other hand, an offer which he says has been held out to him from New York was so flattering that he was unable to refuse it.

MISS HAAG IS RECOVERING.

No Clue as Yet to the Burglar Who Attacked Her.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Miss Agatha Haag, who on Tuesday night was attacked by a masked burglar, whom she surprised while he was starting to rummage her parents' home on West Sidney Avenue, and was beaten and chooked into unconsciousness, is recovering.

The police have made one arrest. The prisoner gives the name of Thomas Taylor, and he was caught last night trying to take a bicycle from a boy. He does not answer the description of the assailant of Miss Haag in all respects. What makes the police most suspicious of him is the fact that a map of Long Island Sound, with the locations of prominent country seats marked on them, was found in his possession.

RAILROAD FIGHT IN JERSEY.

J. B. Lozier of Oradell Objects to a Second Track of the N. J. and N. Y.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 9.—The first steps in a bitter struggle between the Erie Railroad and John B. Lozier, a millionaire resident of Oradell, have been taken by the latter. The Erie Railroad recently obtained control of the New Jersey and New York Railroad. The single track of the New Jersey and New York Railroad passed in front of the property of Mr. Lozier. In order to put down a second track, the railroad would have to encroach upon the property of Mr. Lozier. He objected to this.

There are several hundred men employed on the place, and these he immediately put to work building a fence. This was constructed almost against the single track, leaving no room to build the second. Mr. Lozier has his fence guarded by some of his employes, and he says that if any one in the employ of the railroad attempts to interfere with it, there may be bloodshed. He says he is determined to keep his property, and that he does not propose to have his pastures ruined just to oblige the railroad.

The railroad has failed to gain control of the 100 feet of land known as the "Green Hedge," and owned by Thomas Glazier of Cherry Hill. The double track has been completed to the beginning of Mr. Glazier's ground.

Kemball C. Atwood, a wealthhy neighbor of Mr. Lozier, it is said, will also prevent the road from building the second track in front of his property. His land lies directly south of the Lozier property, and there may be no double track for several miles on account of the fight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the examination of officers of the Corps of Engineers for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Johnson, V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Major Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Walter L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, will report about Nov. 15 to Col. Suter for examination.

Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, First Infantry, will proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the Governor for duty, with the volunteers of the State.

Major Joseph Chester, Third Artillery, will be relieved from duty at Fort Canby, Washington, Oct. 10, and then will repair to his home, Washington, D. C., where, at his own request and for his own convenience, he is authorized to await retirement.

Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and will report at Fort Washington, Md., for duty.

Capt. John A. Baldwin, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Phoenix, Arizona, and report to the Governor for duty with the National Guard.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Alfred C. Gerard and Joseph K. Corson, Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, is appointed to meet at Denver, Col., Sept. 22, for the examination of officers of the medical department for promotion. Capt. Junius L. Powell, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Major Gerard for examination.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered:

Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in charge of the construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Oct. 31, and will repair to Washington, D. C., and report to the Quartermaster General for assignment to duty in his office.

Capt. Crosby Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, and will report at Fort Monroe, Va., as Quartermaster at that post.

Capt. Charles McClure, Eighteenth Infantry, will repair to Washington, and report to the Judge Advocate General of the army for special duty in his office.

Lieut. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the firing of twelve-inch breech-loading rifle No. 1, model of 1896.

Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Tenth Infantry, will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant General for duty in the War Records Office.

Extensions of leave are granted to Capt. A. C. Macomb, Fifth Cavalry, for one month, Col. Merrit Barber for twenty days.

Navy.

J. Dirckinck's appointment as pay clerk on the Cincinnati is revoked. He has permission to enter New York Naval Hospital for treatment.

William S. Steger is appointed pay clerk on the Cincinnati.

Paymaster J. B. Redfield is ordered to League Island Navy Yard Sept. 13, and as Paymaster of the Richmond, Columbia, and Minneapolis.

Passed Assistant Engineer O. W. Koester is detached from the Ericsson and ordered to Columbian Iron Works for duty with the Rodgers Sept. 12.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull is relieved from duty at League Island and with the Richmond, Columbia, and Minneapolis.

Poor Cod Catch in Labrador.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 9.—The latest intelligence from Labrador confirms the reports of the complete failure of the cod fishery this season. The catch is very small, and the low prices probably mean a severe Winter for the fishermen.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S FLEET

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Returns from His Inspection of the Squadron.

MANOEUVRES WELL EXECUTED

"A Navy Which Need Fear Comparison with No Other as Regards the Quality of Its Ships and Men."

FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 9.—The Dolphin returned to Hampton Roads to-day with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who has just completed an inspection of the North Atlantic squadron at sea and while under full fleet manoeuvres. This is the first inspection made in recent years under such conditions, and the results were highly satisfactory. Under the eyes of the Assistant Secretary an extensive programme of exercises was successfully executed in a limited period.

The Dolphin reached the Southern drill grounds Tuesday forenoon, joining the squadron while the ships were at subcalibre practice. This was suspended by Admiral Sicard upon his learning of Mr. Roosevelt's desire to witness heavy gun practice, and the battleship Iowa was designated to fire her batteries in the presence of the Assistant Secretary, who was taken aboard for the purpose. The practice was excellent, and from the big twelve-inch guns down to the little machine guns the battery worked without serious hitch, and splendid targets were made. The crack armored cruiser Brooklyn was next put through her paces, and ran up and down the firing line, making good practice at the distant target.

In the evening the flagship New York repelled an imaginary attack by torpedo boats, using searchlights and her secondary battery with great effect. Following came a searchlight drill by the entire squadron, making a most beautiful and unique marine spectacle. Night signaling with the Ardois system of colored electric lights closed the day's work, and the squadron passed the night at anchor on the drill grounds, thirty miles east of the Virginia Capes.

Wednesday's programme consisted of squadron manoeuvres, and the ships got under way early, on signal from the New York, forming in column and passing in review to and fro before the Dolphin, which remained at anchor. The beginning of the exercises was preceded by the release of a flock of ten carrier pigeons bearing messages to the Norfolk Navy Yard. The squadron made a magnificent show as it came past the Dolphin, with the great battleships cleaving the long lines with irresistless power and showing the big guns and men at quarters on the side.

Single column, double column, formation on echelon, wheels to right and left, and many other combination movements were executed with splendid precision, and the manner in which the seven big iron-clads maintained their positions in line while under cruising speed going through these complicated movements earned the unstinted praise of the Assistant Secretary. A novel feature of the day's manoeuvres was the use for the first time in any navy of Japanese daylight fireworks as a means of signaling, a system which is being developed to meet the emergency that might follow the loss in action of signal mast or the hiding of a ship by smoke.

In the afternoon the commanding officers of the squadron were entertained at tea by Mr. Roosevelt on the Dolphin, and the gathering of seven of the ablest officers of the navy aboard ship at sea afforded an opportunity for an exchange of valuable professional views as to the qualities of the ships and their commanders. In the evening Admiral Sicard entertained Mr. Roosevelt at dinner aboard the flagship, and Wednesday closed with another display of night signaling and searchlight work.

The Dolphin left the squadron this morning at sunrise, stopping off Cape Henry, to permit of an inspection of the monitor Puritan, which was put through great gun practice for the purpose of affording a comparison of her hydraulic turret mechanism with the electric system of the Brooklyn and the steam gear of the other ships. In summing up the results of his inspection of the squadron, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The trip has been in every way more than satisfactory. The target practice under service conditions, fleet manoeuvres, the practice with the searchlights at night in discovering and sinking drifting targets have each and all been done in a way which reflects very high credit upon the Admiral, his Captains, and their officers and crews. The signaling, both at night and in the day time, including the day signals with the Japanese fireworks, has been excellent. The rapidity and precision of the practice with the rapid-fire guns and the extraordinary accuracy with which the huge turret guns were fired were equally noteworthy.

"There were several matters of less importance, like the successful use of carrier pigeons, which also deserve comment. In short, there is every reason to be satisfied with the management of the warships from the conning towers to the engine rooms and gun turrets. This is the first time that such a squadron of modern iron-clads has ever been in command of an American Admiral; indeed, it is the first time in peace that an American Admiral has ever commanded a squadron relatively so formidable compared with the warships of other powers. At last we are beginning to have a navy to uphold the interests of our people, a navy which, though too small in size, need fear comparison with no other as regards the quality of its ships and men."

SCHOOL CENSUS THIS YEAR.

To be Taken in Cities and Incorporated Villages of Size.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has completed the arrangements for the compilation of the biennial school census which was provided for by the Legislature of 1895. In a circular letter on the subject, Supt. Skinner says:

"By a ruling of this department, the census will be taken in all cities, and also in incorporated villages of the State having a population of 10,000 or upward. Villages claiming a population of 10,000 will have their claims taken under consideration. A sufficient number of enumerators should be employed to faithfully and accurately perform the required work within the time specified. The expense incurred in taking this census will be a charge against the villages and cities respectively."

DECISION IN BENHAM CASE.

Conviction for Murder Barred from Pleadings of a Civil Suit.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Howard Curtis Benham's conviction for the murder of his wife has been stricken from the complaint in the action brought to deprive him of his wife's property. It is thought that this act will necessitate the proving again of the guilt of Benham in administering prussic acid to his wife, Florence Tout Benham.

Late this afternoon Justice Childs, sitting in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, handed down a decision in the civil action brought by Howard Sidney Benham through his guardian, Mary E. Farrant, to exclude Howard C. Benham from any participation in the estate left by Florence Tout Benham. This estate consists of $41,000. Under Mrs. Benham's will $5,000 was bequeathed to Howard Sidney Benham, her son, and $2,000 to Earl P. Farrant. The remainder, amounting to $34,000, was given to Howard C. Benham. Justice Childs handed down a memorandum with his decision, setting forth that the law holds that a conviction of murder cannot be set up in the pleadings in a civil suit.

O. W. Rowe a Suicide in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—O. W. Rowe, a traveling salesman whose home was at Washington Court House, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the Spencer House in this city this morning. Rowe had committed suicide by cutting the arteries in his left arm. He traveled for an agricultural chemical firm of Newark, N. J.

Phoenix Cattle Dealer a Suicide.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 9.—Benjamin Zoeckler, one of the most extensive cattle dealers in the Southwest, killed himself early this morning by a pistol shot back of the ear. Business reverses had depressed him for a month past, and his suicide is attributed to despondency.

VETERAN TURFMAN INSANE.

Major John S. Clark of Lexington, Ky., Sent to an Asylum.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—The veteran turfman and breeder Major John S. Clark was sent to an asylum for the insane this afternoon. He was for years proprietor of the Cold Stream stud, and bred and raced many good horses. Failure overtook him a few years ago, and he has been dependent.

S. E. BARNEY'S BODY RECOVERED.

New Haven Man Was Drowned in Lake Champlain Aug. 25.

SWANTON, Vt., Sept. 9.—The body of Samuel E. Barney of New Haven, Conn., who was drowned in Lake Champlain Aug. 25, was found to-day by John Armstrong, the guide, who was with Mr. Barney at the time of the accident. The body will be taken to New Haven Friday.

C. R. REID SENTENCED IN MACON.

Shot His Wife's Insulter and Gets Three Years in the Penitentiary.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 9.—Charles R. Reid, a printer on The Macon Telegraph, who shot and killed L. W. Halstead for insulting his wife at a circus performance in this city several months ago, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter by the jury this morning and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

DR. WEBB'S HUNTING PARTY.

The Largest One Ever Seen in the Yellowstone Park.

YELLOWSTONE LAKE, Wyoming, Sept. 9.—Dr. Seward Webb of New York and a party of New Yorkers, including his two brothers, have arrived here en route to Jackson Hole country on a months' hunting trip. There they will be met by Gen. Coppinger, Sir Rose Price of London, and a number of army gentlemen. The combined party will be the largest hunting party ever seen in this section of the country, comprising about a hundred men. They will have a couple of hundred mules and horses with which to pack provisions.

DON PEDRO TRUEBA'S VALISE.

He Reaches Laredo, Texas, and Says Its Contents Are Worth Nearly $300,000.

LAREDO, Texas, Sept. 9.—Don Pedro Trueba, the owner of a valise which was seized by the customs officers here, arrived yesterday from his hacienda in the State of San Luis Potosi. The contents of the valise, according to his statement, are worth nearly $300,000.

Trueba says that when he arrived at his station he handed the valise to one whom he believed to be his servant. It was dark, and the valise was not missed for several hours. Several persons have been arrested suspected of being connected with the disappearance of the valise.

WYOMING FOREST FIRES.

Spreading Over the Black Horn Country—Much Timber Destroyed.

BUFFALO, Wyoming, Sept. 9.—The forest fire which has been raging for two or three weeks in the Black Horn country continues unabated, and is spreading rapidly, fanned by a high gale. Already about twenty miles square are reported covered and millions of feet of timber destroyed. The settlers have fought the fire constantly until forced to give up.

There is no prospect of rain, and unless something is done by the Government there is no limit to the loss which may be sustained.

Another fire is reported over the divide in the Big Horn country.

THE EUGENE AT PORT TOWNSEND

Chased by Canadian Customs Officers of Alert Bay.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 9.—The stern-wheel steamer Eugene, reported three days ago as deserted and rapidly going to pieces in Alert Bay, created some surprise by steaming into this port to-day in bad condition, but far from being a wreck. When she started from Comox, B. C., to St. Michael's she encountered rough weather, and had to seek shelter in Alert Bay.

As the Eugene had failed to clear at British Columbia ports for St. Michael's, in violation of the customs regulations, an attempt was made to seize her while in Canadian waters, and she was chased forty miles by customs officers in the tug Hope.

It is possible the steamer may be seized by customs officers here, as she was not cleared at an American port when she sailed for the north ten days ago.

TROUBLE AMONG METHODISTS.

Laymen Demand Equal Representation with the Ministers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Rebellion has broken out in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The laymen demand equal representation with the ministers in the great quadrennial legislature of the Church. Three times the ministers have voted on the question and defeated it.

Representatives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey Conferences issued an address for the change. Leading laymen of Indiana called a State convention to meet at Indianapolis next Wednesday to consider the question. A lay convention, representing the Cincinnati Conference, sent greetings last week to the Indiana convention and urged the calling of a National convention. The laymen of the Central Illinois Conference have called a convention to meet at Canton Sept. 17, and that meeting will probably take action on this question. There is little doubt that a National convention of laymen will be held, and it promises to bring out many of the most prominent members of the church.

MYSTERY IN SHEPHERD, MICH.

Inquiry Into the Shooting of Cashier E. E. Struble.

SHEPHERD, Mich., Sept. 9.—The inquiry into the shooting of Cashier Elmer E. Struble of the Shepherd Bank has begun, and Prosecuting Attorney McNamara says that he will prove it a case of suicide.

A mysterious "Frank Sutton" has been making checks and drawing drafts upon the Shepherd Bank, and this man is said to have been Struble himself. It was he, it is alleged, who deposited the $500 and drew the $1,000. It is asserted that the signatures on the certificate of deposit and on the draft on the Jackson Bank were made by Struble in a disguised handwriting. Experts have said that the handwritings on the certificate and draft is Struble's. The Prosecuting Attorney says he will show at the inquest that Frank Sutton cannot be found, nor can anybody be found who has any knowledge that a man named Frank Sutton ever had any dealings with the bank.

The revolver with which the shooting was done has been found under the safe in the vault. It had evidently been hidden with care. The general opinion now seems to be that Struble shot himself and invented the murder story.

Jersey Murderer Dies in Jail.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 9.—James Robinson, who on the night of Aug. 8 murdered his wife in Fieldsborough, near Bordentown, died in the County Jail here last night. After the murder of his wife Robinson attempted suicide by slashing his throat with a razor. He was treated at the Trenton Hospital, since which time he had been in the jail here. The parents of the murdered woman declare they will not allow Robinson's body to be placed in the same plot with that of their daughter in the Bordentown Cemetery.

Insurance Men Elect Officers.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—The Western Union Insurance Association to-day elected these officers: President—Eugene Harbeck, Western Manager of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice President—William Trembor, Secretary of the German Insurance Company of Freeport Ill.; Secretary—J. M. Neuberger, United States Manager of the Atlas Insurance Company of London.

Great Run of Alaska Salmon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Vessels arriving from Alaska report that the salmon run in the North will break all previous records. The schooner Premier arrived from Unalaska with 2,800 barrels of salmon, and the ship Eclipse got 10,500 cases.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

Expert Testimony by Dr. Charles B. Gibson and Prof. Mark De La Fontaine.

PROSECUTION GAINS LITTLE

Witnesses Admit that the Specimens Showed Them Might Be Human—Deny that Bones Would Be Destroyed by Boiling Caustic Potash.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Both the morning and afternoon sessions of the court in the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert were consumed in the taking of expert testimony. Through chemical analysis the State must establish not only the possibility of a human body being dissolved by the action of caustic potash, heated to the boiling point, but also the fact that the bits of bones, hair, and flesh, and the scrapings of pinkish brown material from the interior of the vat in the sausage factory, are portions of the body of a human being. If they can demonstrate these two propositions beyond a reasonable doubt, one of the most important points of their case will have been accomplished. By circumstantial evidence they have endeavored to prove that Luetgert was anxious to rid himself of his wife, and that he enticed his wife to his factory on the evening of May 1. By expert testimony they expect to prove that Mrs. Luetgert's remains are now represented by the bits of bones, flesh, and hair.

Two expert witnesses have been called, Dr. Charles B. Gibson and Prof. Mark De La Fontaine. Dr. Gibson, whose direct examination was begun Wednesday, offered further testimony for the State, and was turned over to the defense for cross-examination. Prof. De La Fontaine was examined by Assistant State's Attorney McEwen, the direct examination occupying the remaining time of the morning session and the entire afternoon session.

The first witness called was H. F. Kruger, the druggist, who sold watchman Frank Bialk the medicine which Luetgert ordered his employe to purchase. The testimony was intended merely as corroborative of the watchman's statement as to the time for the purpose of fixing the hours between which the alleged murder was supposed to have been committed.

Dr. Charles B. Gibson Examined.

The second witness was Dr. Charles B. Gibson, the chemical expert, who was placed on the stand for redirect examination in regard to his analysis of fleshy substances and slime removed from the vat where the State is attempting to prove murder was committed.

Dr. Gibson's testimony proved to be of little value to the State. Although the witness freely admitted that the bits of fleshy substance and organic matter taken from the solution were similar to human flesh, he was equally candid in his admission upon cross-examination by Attorney Vincent, chief counsel for the defense, that the flesh was as similar to the flesh of any other animal as it was to the human. Prof. Gibson testified that a body could be disintegrated in the manner charged by the prosecution, but denied that the bones would be affected in the manner that the State has endeavored to establish.

The witness testified that the bones would be merely softened at the ends, but would not be dissolved. The lawyers for the defense were highly pleased at the result of their cross-examination, and felt that their case had gained as the result of the evidence.

Prof. De La Fontaine's Testimony.

Prof. Mark De La Fontaine, a Swiss chemist, was next put on the stand. Prof. De La Fontaine was educated only in the technical terms of English, and it was impossible for him to couch his answers in language that the jury could comprehend. In addition to this defect in the manner of his testimony the witness was possessed of a very faulty delivery, and his low tones could hardly be distinguished by the Court and lawyers, who were very near him. However, his testimony was necessary to the case of the State, as without this story of experts neither the manner of Mrs. Luetgert's supposed murder nor the fact of her death can be established.

Testimony concerning bones was the chief portion of the evidence submitted by Prof. De La Fontaine. The bits of bone which the police gathered from the refuse pile where the ashes of the furnace were said to have been dumped were submitted to the scrutiny of the learned chemist, who readily answered "Yes" when questioned as to whether they resembled human bones. Others of his answers were so vague and uncertain as to be valueless as evidence. Several times the Court attempted to have the witness define himself as to certain terms and expressions, but such attempts were futile. The chemist gave as his opinion that a body could be dissolved in caustic potash, heated to the boiling point, in the space of three or four hours. Nothing but the bones and some ligaments and cartilages would remain.

The prosecution could not draw from Prof. De La Fontaine the assertion that the bits of flesh were human. They might be human, but they might also be flesh of an animal. The bones, he was sure, were human bones, but regarding the flesh he was very guarded and careful in his statements. He will to-morrow morning be turned over to the defense for cross-examination.

At no time during the day did the defendant display emotion, not even when the big dry goods box, with its grewsome contents of flesh and bone, was placed a few feet from him near the jury. He handled the gunnysacks and inspected with curious glance the bits of flesh and bone which were passed gingerly from attorney to attorney, but at no time did his hand tremble. Innocent or guilty, the verdict of all is that Luetgert is possessed of more nerve than any one who has ever been tried for murder within the precincts of the Criminal Court Building.

The attorneys for the defense continue in their confident attitude, and assert that when their client is free, a number of damage suits are to be begun. They intend that those who have "manufactured evidence," as they put it, shall suffer for the wrong which they say has been done to their client.

LUETGERT'S PLANS FOR INSURANCE.

Was About to Take Out a $100,000 Life Policy When Trouble Came.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—It became known to-day that the failing through of business plans shortly before the disappearance of his wife was all that prevented Adolph L. Luetgert from carrying insurance on his life to the amount of $100,000.

His arrangements were practically made with an insurance company, and a local agent was prepared to fill in the policy with Luetgert's name when unexpected financial trouble came, followed by the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, and an insurance complication was narrowly prevented from being added to the entanglements of the case.

Fred B. Mason of 225 Dearborn Street, who represented the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, said to-day: "I know from a well-known insurance man that everything was about ready for the papers to be made out for a $100,000 policy when Luetgert told the agent that certain plans had failed."

Plans for Pennsylvania's Capitol.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—The commission which has in charge the erection of a new State Capitol at a cost of $550,000 came into conflict with Gov. Hastings this afternoon, when, against his vigorous protest, they rejected all the plans recommended by the Board of Experts and decided to ask the architects for new ones. The Governor was so displeased that he declined to further participate in the commission's proceedings. It is expected that he will resign from that body. The trouble was caused by the action of the Board of Experts in excluding from the competition of architects the designs of Harding & Gooch of New York and Furness, Evans & Co. of Philadelphia.

Big Lot of Immigrants.

Fifteen hundred immigrants were passed through the Barge Office yesterday—the largest number handled by the Immigration Bureau since the Ellis Island fire. The Teutonic had brought in 694, the Ems 412, the Phoenicia 120, and the Koenigin Luise 251.

MILITIA OFFICERS AT ODDS.

Col. Seward and Capt. O'Connor, Ninth Regiment, Dispute Over Charges of Fraudulent Scores.

There is serious discord in the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, between Col. William Seward and Capt. S. S. O'Connor, commanding Company A, the largest company in the regiment. The present trouble resulted from an investigation on a charge of fraudulent scoring, made by some members of Company K against Company A at Creedmoor last Spring.

Col. Seward decided that the charges were well founded, and ordered the score made by a member of Company A thrown out. Capt. O'Connor and the members of Company A say they will appeal to the Commander in Chief, and, failing in this, they will take the case to the civil courts. Capt. O'Connor has also threatened to resign. His company is determined to fight the matter to the end, and some members have announced their intention of applying for a transfer to the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The charges which have caused the disagreement were originally made by Private Roeder of Company K, and were to the effect that Scorer M. L. Charvers at the Creedmoor range had credited Private E. V. Grace of Company A with a score that was not made. The scorer denied this and was supported by the testimony of several other members of Company A.

NEW HOSPITAL BOAT NEEDED.

The Trustees of St. John's Guild Appeal for Funds to Provide More Room for Sick Babies.

The Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild is trying to collect funds to build a new floating hospital for sick children. The accommodations the guild provided for the purpose were proved inadequate during last Summer, and the guild purposes constructing a new boat that will accommodate 1,000 children.

It will take $32,000 to build a boat such as is needed, and the guild wants to raise that amount during the Autumn, so that the boat can be completed by next May.

Commissioner John P. Faure, Secretary of the guild, said yesterday:

"The work of the guild has been simply one of development. For the first eleven years it could afford to send out only three trips a week. Then it raised enough funds to make four trips a week, two on the east and two on the west side. When we found the trips from the east side carried more babies, we increased the east side trips to three a week, or five in all. Five years ago we added another weekly trip, making six a week, three from each side. The boats carry on an average trip about 1,000 sick children.

"Here are the figures for the Summer just ended:

"Total number of women and children cared for on the floating hospital, 43,468.

"Total number salt water baths given on the floating hospital, 8,011.

"Total number women and children received at the Seaside Hospital, 1,556.

"Total number hospital day's treatment given at the Seaside Hospital, 14,151.

"The Trustees want to increase these figures for the Summer of 1898. They want also to provide for the additional number of sick children that will come into this city next year under the Greater New York charter, and we expect to have the new floating hospital call regularly at Brooklyn and Long Island City for the sick babies there."

The following appeal has been sent out by the guild:

"The Summer hospitals of St. John's Guild, floating and seaside, cannot be classed among outing amusements. The treatment of sick babies and children is their function.

"The occasions increase when more patients are waiting on the wharves than the floating hospital can accommodate.

"The Hospital Committee recommends that a second floating hospital be provided, in order that daily trips may be made from both sides of the city.

"The committee is aware that this will call for increased outlay of funds, both for construction and maintenance, but the growth of the work leaves no doubt of its value to the population of the city, and we believe that the means will be gladly contributed by an appreciative and sympathetic public, who are always ready to recognize and sustain a needed and far-reaching charity.

"The large numbers of very sick children now being cared for confirm the necessity for action on the above recommendation.

"Appeal is therefore made for funds to maintain both these hospitals for children, and also to construct the new floating hospital in time to accomplish its life-saving work next Summer in the waters of the Greater New York City."

Subscriptions sent to St. John's Guild, through its Treasurer, Henry Marquand, 1 Madison Avenue, will be acknowledged in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

POOR, BUT HAD A NEW WHEEL.

Discovery Made in a Hoboken Kitchen by the Poormaster.

A woman who lives in Garden Street, Hoboken, but whose name is withheld, applied to Poormaster Barck yesterday for assistance. He went to her house to ascertain her condition, and was surprised to see leaning against the kitchen wall a new bicycle.

"Whom does that belong to?" asked the Poormaster.

"Oh," said the woman, "I've got nothing to do with that. It belongs to my daughter."

"Well," said the Poormaster, "if you are in need of food, as you reported, I guess you had better let your daughter sell her wheel and buy you something to eat."

ECHO OF THE COLIMA DISASTER.

A Limitation of Liabilities Granted the Steamship Company.

Justice Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, has rendered a decision granting the petition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a limitation of liabilities under Secton 4,283 of the Revised Statutes. The decision practically settles many suits brought against the company by relatives of a number of persons who were drowned when the steamship Colima foundered off the Mexican coast in the Pacific Ocean, on May 27, 1895, and by the owners of the cargo which was lost at the time.

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that the vessel was unseaworthy, and that the loss of the ship was due to the cargo not being properly stowed and improper manning and equipment. The company deposited with the Court freight money to the amount of $23,846.58 and interposed the defense that the loss of the Colima was due to the perils of the sea.

AN OLD TOMBS KEEPER DEAD.

Was Once a Policeman and Caught a Prisoner at Sea.

Henry Evans, one of the keepers in the Tombs, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. He was about seventy years of age and was appointed Oct. 17, 1885. He was taken sick a month ago and was sent to the hospital.

Evans was born in the Fifth Ward. He was at one time a member of the Metropolitan police and later an attendant in the old Court of General Sessions.

While a policeman Evans gained celebrity for the part he had in the arrest of Lew Baker for the murder of Bill Poole, in 1856. Poole was shot in Stanwix Hall, Broadway and Prince Street, and lived for fourteen days with a bullet in his heart. Baker escaped and sailed for the Canary Islands. George Law placed his new clipper ship, the Grapeshot, at the disposal of the authorities and Evans was one of the officers sent on the Grapeshot, which overhauled the vessel. Baker was on, and he was brought back to New York to be afterward acquit

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Captain Impudence—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks—8:00.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Pittsburg—4:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Has the State Board of Equalization been guilty of trickery as well as of injustice? There is pretty good ground for the belief that its table of equalized values was made up without that inquiry into the facts that the law requires and was adopted not after the usual deliberation, but at a "snap" session in order to deprive the New York City Assessors of the opportunity of appearance and protest.

Section 173 of the General Tax law says: "The State Board of Equalization shall meet in Albany on the first Tuesday of September for the purpose of examining and revising the valuations of real and personal property of the several counties as returned to the Board of Tax Commissioners." It has been the custom of the board to meet for organization on the first Tuesday of September and to take an adjournment for one week. The present board met on Tuesday, and in a session of fifteen minutes "examined and revised" the Assessors' valuations. If the board actually did the work of equalization at that meeting it obviously violated the letter and spirit of the law, since there could have been no proper examination of valuations in that short session. If it had already agreed upon the additions and deductions by personal conference the board has involved itself in a serious public scandal. When did the board prepare and complete its county table of equalized valuations? Last Tuesday? A week before that date? Is it true that the changes were agreed on and the table prepared before the visit of the State Tax Commissioners to this city?

Was the Board of Equalization afraid to meet the representatives of the Tax Department of New York City? Understanding that the board, as has been its custom, would adjourn for one week from the date fixed by law for its meeting, the Assessors of New York and Westchester Counties had made preparations to go to Albany on Tuesday, Sept. 14, to attend the meeting of the board and present evidence in support of the integrity of their valuations. The "snap" action of the board cut them off from this privilege. That is the familiar way in which acts of malfeasance and public wrongs are perpetrated.

This equalization business has an ugly look. The valuation of this county was increased $88,000,000. Westchester valuations were increased $28,000,000. It was a star chamber proceeding. Neither county was allowed the opportunity to justify the local valuations. We have expressed the opinion that the proceedings of the board should be subjected to judicial examination. The discretion of the Board of Equalization under the powers conferred by statute must be exercised in conformity with reason and justice. If it has arbitrarily increased or diminished local valuations, without the examination required by law, there must be a remedy. A writ of certiorari to the board commanding it to exhibit its records and its processes in court would seem to be a remedy within the power of the city to demand and obtain. That at least would bring the business of equalization into the light.

SHALL WE "SWAP" WITH CANADA?

Some of our Canadian brethren appear to be in full possession of their senses while reading the stories of wonderful gold finds in the far Northwest.

The Montreal Daily Witness, representing, probably, in some degree, the views of Canadians, publishes an editorial article in which, after referring to the supposed envy with which Canadian possession of the Kootenay, the Rainy River, and the Klondike regions was regarded by Americans as soon as they were discovered, it proposes to get rid of all unseemly and hostile contention about the occupation of the Klondike and its gold fields by a "friendly and honest trade," or "fair swap."

The Witness would have the United States give up a narrow strip of seacoast along the front of Northern British Columbia and the Canadian Northwest Territories, where the boundaries are in dispute, "for the most part barren, and, except for a little timber * * * almost valueless," to be gained by Canada as a water front; and give for this strip the Klondike gold region.

The Witness does not disparage the mineral wealth of the Klondike. "It is believed," it says, "to be rich in the yellow metal beyond the dreams of avarice." It suggests that the Government of the United States should approach Canada with a proposition for this exchange, by which the whole Klondike region, with its gold and the privilege of making its mining laws, would be at once acquired.

It is an interesting proposition, and to the American Klondikers may be alluring. But the chief reason given by The Witness, the acquisition of a seacoast, not all barren and much of it more valuable for its timber than the greater Klondike area proposed to be exchanged for it are considerations worth weighing by the Government at Washington before it grasps this chance to gain territory in Alaska by giving up our seacoast along the British Northwestern Territory.

Our Canadian brethren evidently look forward to a day when the last pan has been washed in the Klondike, the last "grub stake" exhausted, and the last news of gold finds in that section reported to the newspapers. After that the rather barren coast and some of the timber will remain to be of divers permanent uses. If we had not thought of the value of it before we ought to be grateful to the Canadians for reminding us of it.

KEEP OUT OF IT.

It is understood that the naval officers recently appointed by Secretary LONG to prepare plans for the erection of an armor plant to be operated by the United States Government are prepared to make their report. If the Government is earnest in its purpose to enter upon a new field of manufacture it is open to the sharpest criticism. It is a step in the wrong direction. The McKinley Administration is committed to the protection of the manufactures of the country, as laid down in the St. Louis platform, and affirmed by the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill. That is the Republican policy and doctrine. That the Government should enter into the business of manufacturing and place itself in competition with private corporations which have expended millions of dollars in the construction of plants, and during the past depressed decade succeeded in merely keeping them alive by heavy outlay, is a proposition that does violence to the distinguishing article of the Republican creed. It is too swift and violent a change of policy to be entertained by so thorough-going a protectionist as WILLIAM MCKINLEY, we should say.

The Government has already some experience in manufacturing, notably arms and ammunition, chiefly in the factories of Springfield, Frankfort, and Rock Island, and it is safe to say that if the cost of their product be reckoned on commercial principles it would be found to exceed largely what it could be contracted for from private factories. For reasons obvious to those familiar with manufacturing, no Government factory can turn out goods as cheaply as the private manufacturer. It should be the policy of our Government, by its patronage, to foster and build up the existing large manufacturing establishments of the country, particularly those engaged in manufacturing war material, not only that it may command their output in time of emergency, but that we may compete with the nations of Europe in supplying the arms and ammunition required by Japan, China, and the South American States, thereby largely adding to the commerce of the country. This is the policy of England, France, Germany, and Belgium which has enabled these countries to secure the trade in this important industry. KRUPP'S establishment in Prussia is one of the largest manufactories in the world, giving employment to over 30,000 men, with their families aggregating upward of 150,000 souls.

This threatened departure of the Administration into the plating armor business appears to be either a reckless and ill-considered venture or an attempt to create another field of Government patronage.

DINGLEYISM ON THE DOCK.

Human distress, whether caused by unavoidable accident or political blundering or selfishness in a mistaken party, ought always to excite sympathy for the victims of earthquakes or floods or "inquisitorial" tariff legislation, and this sympathetic impulse moves us as we read the indignant protest of a correspondent against the "detestable persecution" suffered by returning Americans at the hands of officers of the customs who are undertaking to enforce the letter of the law for taxing personal baggage in excess of the value of $100.

Our correspondent assumes that we are unaware that "the high-handed proceedings now in vogue" are the work of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Board of Trade; that it is determined to put a stop, "for patriotic motives," to buying in London; that it is insisting upon the obnoxious law so as to fatten upon enforced customers; that it is outrageous that the American people should be at the mercy of such men and be compelled, "like dumb, driven cattle," to "contribute to their sordid ends"; and that they should be permitted to excite "bitter detestation of everything American by pitiable assaults upon returning wanderers from hospitable foreign shores and by the presentation of our newly invented search warrants offered as a welcome home."

We hasten to assure our correspondent that the facts to which he alludes with some feeling are known to us, and to admit that at present there does not appear to be anything further to be desired in the administration of the personal baggage taxing provision than that it should be applied as strictly as possible. The manufacturers and merchants who induced Mr. DINGLEY to restrict the amount of personal property to be admitted free with a passenger fell a little short of the real protection idea by permitting any baggage to be admitted free; and Mr. DINGLEY, who was induced to believe that there was at least $20,000,000 a year revenue—it may not reach half a million—to be extorted from "returning wanderers," was decidedly weak and inconsistent in exempting any class of travelers from the operation of the law.

The "returning wanderers" who fall into the hands of the customs officers will at least enjoy the advantage of those less privileged countrymen of theirs who do not go abroad to buy in learning that "the tariff is a tax" and in the cases of the "wanderers" a direct tax. Homekeeping buyers, who are of necessity obliged to purchase of the manufacturers and merchants who have made foreign buying an offense to be punished by a fine on the steamer or the wharf, will be slower to resent the fine when it is applied as an advanced price, the advance to be charged up to higher wheat and other beneficent results attributed to the Dingley bill.

If there is any change to be suggested in the law short of its repeal, it would seem to us that in the interest of eventual repeal it ought to be made stiffer for "wanderers" and those who stay at home to bask in the sunlight of "the unfelt tax" applied by those interests most immediately to be benefited by the application. We regret to observe that The Sun, in dwelling upon this subject, indulges in some expressions of opinion that its readers may suspect to be the utterance of a milksop or Mugwump editorial intruder. No properly "organized" Republican newspaper should covertly or clumsily permit a doubt to be entertained or expressed of the beneficence of a measure of imperfect protection, least of all to refer to it as "inquisitorial."

By all means have the law amended. Not to make it less obnoxious to "wanderers," but so amended that those who do not wander shall be as clearly and promptly convinced as the "wanderers" are that the tariff taxes are somewhere and somehow added to what would be lower prices without the taxes. As it is, there is some probability that the "wanderers" will not permanently enjoy the sensation of resentment against this law which it is now provoking.

WAGNER AND ANTI-WAGNERITES.

A respectable minority always has a right to be heard, and of all minorities none is more respectable than that which is opposed to the musical works of RICHARD WAGNER. It has the respectability of conservatism and of attachment to artistic standards once believed to be the highest in opera. For these reasons the letter of an anti-Wagnerite, published yesterday, was worth reading. But it was also worthy of attention because it contained some significant facts. It is, indeed, true that the inhabitants of Munich and of some other German cities ridicule "the whole Baireuth business." It is a fact that the bulk of the support of Mme. COSIMA WAGNER'S theatre comes from Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen. It is also true that a good many of those supporters are insincere, and that they go to Baireuth simply because they think it is the thing to do.

The reason why Germans do not support the Wagner theatre at Baireuth as they used to is that it is no longer necessary for them to go there to attend performances of WAGNER'S works. On the contrary, they can hear them as well sung and far better done in respect of stage management elsewhere. This is especially true of Munich and Dresden, which give Wagner performances much better than those of Baireuth. But there is an artistic excitement about the pilgrimage to Baireuth, a complete absorption in WAGNER, an utter exclusion of everything else, which appeals to the foreigners, and no doubt, as our correspondent justly says, "dollars, pounds, and francs may save the wonderful works of 'the master' from the dustbins of the centuries to come."

The salvation, however, may omit Baireuth, where Mme. COSIMA WAGNER is by no means faithful to the wishes of her famous husband and where his artistic creed is violated quite as often as it is anywhere else. If New York and London are treated to such magnificent performances of "Tristan und Isolde" and "Siegfried" as they had last season and the season before, no English or Americans need go to Baireuth, where these works have never been so gloriously sung. One must still go to Munich to see satisfactory performances of "Tannhäuser" and "Die Meistersinger," but it is only a question of time when we shall have them as well done here.

Our correspondent's inference that the popularity of WAGNER is diminishing is unfounded. In England, America, and France it is growing, and in Germany it holds its own. The performance of standard Italian works in the German opera houses does not mean that WAGNER is failing. It is no new thing in the German houses, where the répertoires have long been the most liberal in the world. Meanwhile let us remember that "The Flying Dutchman" has held the stage since 1843, "Tannhäuser" since 1845, "Lohengrin," the most popular of all operas on the European Continent, since 1850, (nine years longer than "Faust,") "Tristan und Isolde" since 1865, and "Der Ring des Nibelungen" since 1876. People do not go to hear these works because critics tell them they ought to, but because they like them. Any theatrical manager will testify that people cannot be induced by criticism to go to performances they do not like. But it is, indeed, probable that the Baireuth pilgrimages will die out because the works are better done elsewhere. And it is also probable that the popularity of WAGNER'S works will diminish in time, because that is the fate of all music.

WILL THEY DODGE?

The Republicans of New York held two State Conventions in 1896, one in this city on March 24 to choose delegates at large to the National Convention, and one in Saratoga on Aug. 25 to nominate candidates for State offices.

The Raines law was altogether ignored by the March convention. About one-third of the platform adopted by the August convention in Saratoga was given up to the praise and indorsement of that measure. We quote some of the declarations of that platform:

"The Republican Party has redeemed its pledge to enact a just measure of excise reform. The Raines liquor tax law, passed by Republican votes as a Republican measure against the bitter opposition of the Democratic Party, has won, as it has deserved, the warm and general approval of public opinion. * * * It has been productive of public order throughout the cities and villages of the State through the closing of the saloons on Sunday. * * * In every practical result the Raines law has disappointed its enemies and gratified its friends. It is a monument to the good faith, sagacity, and courage of the Legislature by which it was enacted. The Democratic Party would not dare to repeal it if they could. It is a law in the interest of the taxpayer and equally to the interest of morality, temperance, and good government."

This is the strong language of sweeping, unqualified approval. The Raines law is a "monument" to the wisdom and virtues of the Republican Party. It is an article of its creed, to be honored by perennial indorsement and reaffirmation.

Will Mr. PLATT'S City Convention of Sept. 28 indorse or dodge? Will it stick to the Republican faith in its completeness? Will it proclaim the up-the-State doctrine of Puritanism "in the interests of labor and morality"? Or will it dodge one of the chief principles of Republican policy and play the coward in the interest of Sunday beer and the German vote?

The distress and division of the Democrats over the question whether silver free coinage shall be demanded or ignored in their platform gives occasion for much talk among Republicans. Let them look to their own household.

The Raines law is a local issue—one of the biggest. Will the Republicans indorse or dodge?

KLONDIKE AS A COVENTRY.

An insidious and cruel, and therefore reprehensible, method of promoting departures to the Klondike appears to be receiving encouragement from sundry newspapers supposed to be animated simply by a spirit of enterprise and open-handed generosity. An offer is made by the practicers of this method of travel to the Klondike to send to that section of the far Northwest the persons receiving the largest number of ballots cut from purchased copies of the enterprising newspapers.

Mark the result! All over this city there are persons who have made themselves objectionable, for many reasons, to extended areas of population. Not having committed crimes, they cannot be put in prison. Supporting themselves by a minimum of labor or by a maximum of wit not illegal, they cannot be made public charges. Their idiosyncrasies would be criminal if it were criminal to be any sort of a crank. The common instincts of humanity, as well as fear of the law, forbid disposing of them by any secret, Oriental, or Morganesque process. The enterprising newspaper with the ballot attachment has provided a way to get rid of these objectionable persons. Vote them to the Klondike!

Information comes to us that this experiment is being tried with reasonable expectation that several pronounced and irredeemable cranks will soon be on their way to the Klondike region. Of course, this is not voluntary adventuring, and the victims of it may be prevented, by the intervention of the police, if it should be discovered that the election to which they have submitted is not the manifestation of popular good will but an ingenious contrivance for expressing general disapproval and a desire for discipline that is unlike boiling oil but probably quite as unpleasant.

If there is to be no escape from the chance of exile to the Klondike after this pink ballot ordeal has been concluded, and the newspaper ballot scheme is to be accepted in any measure as governing the destination of men voted most fit to be exiled, what is to prevent the deportation to the Klondike by a combination of heartless goldbug purchasers of pink newspaper ballots of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN? What possibilities does not the scheme unfold to the troubled minds of PLATT, QUIGG, and WORTH? If the business be not stopped in time, Alaska may be overpopulated by the involuntary immigration of a population too popular or too notorious to be permitted to stay at home.

The managers of St. John's Guild make an appeal which ought to be heeded. There is no more beneficent charity than their floating hospital. Its value, indeed, is proved by the fact that it cannot meet the demands upon it. These demands will inevitably be increased by the consolidation with New York of the neighboring cities and towns. To enable them to meet the increased demand the managers appeal for $32,000, and there should be neither question nor delay about their getting what they ask.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With the kindly intention, no doubt, of proving our possession of prophetic powers, The Tribune agonizes beautifully over Lord KELVIN'S suggestion that Niagara should and will be harnessed and set to work. It says all the proper and inevitable things about the cataract's aesthetic value, and does its best to denounce any further utilization of the river's energy without condemning the amount of utilization already accomplished. This, naturally, was a rather delicate task, and it cannot be said that The Tribune made a success of it. The difficulty is much like that of the old-time theologians in regard to usury. There were texts expressly forbidding the making of profits out of loans, and yet commerce could not be carried on unless it were done. So the word "interest" was invented, and the wheels of trade resumed their happy buzz. It will be the same at Niagara. Already the withdrawal from the falls of 450,000 horse power is condoned by the worshippers of "nature," and in time their consciences will stand a drain considerably larger.

—Boston's new subway, already in successful and highly enjoyable use, has given convincing proof that the undoubted horrors of London's old underground railways need not be duplicated by similar enterprises in America. Opponents of the system here talk much and derisively of a "hole in the ground," but Boston's experience, The Journal of that city declares, is that such a "hole" can be "an attractive place, with no bad odors and no disagreeable dirt." Nobody except owners of elevated railway stock and papers that express the apprehensions of that class, ever supposed anything else, or saw in the dismal tales from the English capital aught besides a warning against certain easily remediable imperfections. An interesting result of this experiment in Boston is that it has given the paper quoted above the courage to say: "Our park system, our union stations, and now our subway have opened the eyes of the country to the fact that this city is more than a centre of literary and historic asociations, and that it has an eye to the future as well as to the past." That is a confession, rather more explicit than any hitherto noted, that Boston has been marching along the path followed by other cities, instead of keeping in one of her own. Now she even boasts of rapid growth, just like Chicago, for all the world. "But," exclaims The Journal, after yielding to this too human impulse, "it is a source of satisfaction to notice that our development must be measured by other standards than those of size." Thereby, as New Yorkers will cordially admit, does Boston demonstrate its likeness to this city, which also aspires to be good, and great only as an incident of the goodness.

—When yellow fever appears in this country, instantly there is great excitement, and the authorities take vigorous and effective measures to stamp out the disease. These efforts are always successful, sooner or later, and more usually soon than late. If our Spanish neighbors would do as much, yellow fever would vanish from this continent, but they do practically nothing, accept the annual visitation as though it were a dispensation of Providence, as mysterious as unavoidable, and are content to express, after each epidemic, pious gratitude that some few inhabitants of their ports escape the plague. This is most provoking; it is also most outrageous. Some day international laws will prevent the maintenance of public nuisances at Havana and Vera Cruz, just as national laws now guard against such nuisances in civilized countries.

PERSONALS.

—Papers that believe in the economic theories of Mr. BRYAN and do what they can to further his political ambition have committed an error, alike of taste and of judgment, by exploiting as something marvelous the energy, courage, and sympathy which he showed in aiding the passengers injured near Emporia. To put undue emphasis on conduct confidently expected of all men in such circumstances amounts almost to an expression of surprise that in this particular instance the expectation was not disappointed, and, therefore, would not be either reasonable or decent, even in those who opposed Mr. BRYAN most bitterly in the recent campaign. Others than he, doubtless, did their best to rescue the victims of the accident, and it has not been thought necessary so much as to mention their names. If questioned, Mr. BRYAN would say that he and others did their duty as men. That does not constitute an event so rare, happily, that it needs the big type reserved for the phenomenal occurrences of life and nature.

—Among the titled members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies is a man with a truly singular history. Once, not long ago, either, he was JEAN VENTINO, and exercised at Trieste the humble arts of an ordinary footman. He had no ancestors, so far as anybody took the trouble to discover, but he was handsome and strong, and when he managed to secure employment in the household of a certain Principessa ODESCALCHI, he displayed these advantages to such effect that the Principessa, who was a maiden of many years and more sensibilities, bestowed upon him as a slight expression of her esteem the sum of 3,000,000 lire. It takes several of these to make a dollar, but 3,000,000 are worth something like $600,000, and JEAN VENTINO readily admitted, after receiving the gift, that his merits were not unappreciated. Instead of remaining at Trieste, however, he betook himself and his wealth to Naples. There he easily found an authentic but impoverished nobleman, and argued with him so persuasively that as soon as the legal papers could be made out, the ambitious youth was legally adopted by the obliging aristocrat. This turned JEAN VENTINO into the Prince of CAROVIGNO, with a right to hold his head high in most places where he cared to do so. Still he was not content. He wanted a wife and a career. With characteristic speed he married an American heiress, and, retiring with her to a more or less lordly estate in Pietrasna, he entered earnestly upon the task of spending money and accumulating popularity. Succeeding in both directions, he was elected to the Chamber, only to be sent home again as under the requisite age. Elected again as soon as time had removed this difficulty, certain peculiarities of his campaign methods vitiated his claim to a seat among the legislators. Undiscouraged, he has tried a third time, has surmounted every obstacle, and is now a full-fledged lawmaker. Who can say that there are no opportunities in the Old World for rising rapidly from the ranks?

—President VREELAND has often had to defend his company from fierce criticism, and he has not always succeeded in showing that the criticisms were unfounded. A lot of such failures can be overlooked and forgotten, however, in the general delight caused by the rapid work on the Fourth Avenue line, and his promises of progress as speedy on other streets will accumulate for him and his railway a large amount of valuable popularity. His workmen are hurried, no doubt, because it pays, but to prove that haste is profitable in such tasks was to render a great public service. If the lesson is heeded by city officials, and is enforced upon private devastators of pavements, the community will be apt to honor President VREELAND some day with a nice large statue.

BACHELOR POLITICIANS.

How the Woman's Rescue League Resolution Strikes a Gotham Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We were greatly edified but somewhat startled to read in the issue of THE TIMES for Sept. 6 a resolution passed by the Woman's Rescue League (appalling name) of Boston, on the "American Bachelor Politician." We had no idea two such unique evils existed. Our sympathies, we confess, are all with the bachelor politician. To be taken in hand by one typical Boston woman is alarming, but a league of them! We shudder at the idea.

The American bachelor politician, we are told, "shirks his duty to the human family when he fails to provide a home for some good woman before he engages in the profession of politics." This is a trifle ambiguous to the Gotham mind, but Boston, we dare say, understands.

What does the Woman's Rescue League mean by a good woman? There is such a variety of the species. Is it a religious or an amiable woman? (the two are by no means synonymous.) A clubwoman or one who discreetly stays at home—the type St. Paul approved. Must she know her Ibsen and Browning, or will the Pilgrim Father ancestry be sufficient? A bachelor politician one can see, now that one's mind is enlightened, requires such a different good woman from the ordinary man. Must she be his wife, we wonder? The Rescue League does not say, or would it answer to "provide a home" for some good mother or sister or maiden aunt even?

"The bachelor politician is not to be trusted after he has entered the political arena, in which temptations surround him on all sides. Modern society has given him too much latitude by ignoring his private life."

We supposed in our ignorance that the essential thing in a politician was to be blameless in his public career; that his personal affairs did not belong to the community in general. We were mistaken, it appears, if not actually criminal, in holding such lax views. The ordinary bachelor's private life is of no account apparently but the political Benedict must be careful how he stands.

We think the position of the good woman no sinecure. She is to shield the politician from the numerous pitfalls that strew his path, but who, pray, is to protect her, since the politician "cannot be trusted"? If it were a Boston good woman, we know she would be amply capable of looking after the politician and herself besides, but for some hidden reason the New York State bachelor politician, as well as those of Massachusetts, are to be included in the category of those "ineligible to hold public office" by the Woman's Rescue League. The remaining States appear to have a good record, so far as their unmarried politicians are concerned, and are exempt from the purifying efforts of the Rescue League and the good woman.

The congratulations to a Boston ex-Mayor on his approaching marriage must leave him grateful to the league, but why, when he has made himself fit for the "political arena," should the Rescue League "recommend a two years' vacation for him from political life"? Can it be, after all, that politics and the good woman may not agree? Must the political aspirant run away from one or the other of them? In that case, we know which he would choose.

F. W. H.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 9.

A JEWISH STATE IMPOSSIBLE.

BY RABBI ISAAC M. WISE OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The ancient Kingdom of Judea was overthrown by the Romans in the year 70 A. D. The entire country of Palestine was annexed to the Roman Empire, its Government was abolished, its surviving inhabitants became politically merged in the general population of the empire; Judea ceased to be a nation. The various attempts made at different times, beginning with the heroic Simon Barcochba in the year 130 A. D., to restore the Judaic nationality proved only so many failures. It is therefore self-evident that the Judaic nation, and Judaic nationality, as well, are, and have been, extinct these one thousand eight hundred years.

Six hundred to seven hundred years prior to that catastrophe subjects of the Kingdom of Israel and Judah left voluntarily the land of Canaan, or were carried away as captives, and became, in fact, integral parts of different nations, east and west. Still they and their descendants, although without any political connection with the Kingdom of Judea, remained faithful adherents to the Law of Moses (excepting only the sacrificial cult, which was limited to the altar and temple of Jerusalem) and subject to the laws and government of the land in which they dwelt. For this reason their descendants also—mainly on account of their religion—are called Jews, or people coming from Judea, although their ancestors perhaps never saw that country.

The people of Judea had before them the living testimony in their co-religionists, east and west of their own country, that any person could be a faithful adherent to the religion of Israel without being a citizen of Judea or a member of the Judaic nation, and without practicing the sacrificial cult. Consequently it was not very difficult for them to remain Israelites in religion when land, government, and nationality were lost; when Jerusalem, its temple and altar, together with the ancient cult, had been destroyed, leaving them nothing but their religion and the memory of a glorious past, perpetuated in the history of fifteen wonderful centuries. Henceforth this religion and this history formed the axis around which the great body of scattered Jews revolved, always the centre to which were attracted the widely scattered particles. It is marvelous, though none the less a fact; it is a unicum in the world's history. Still, here it is! The Jews have lived and thrived these eighteen centuries on their religion and their history, and that without racial or national auxiliaries.

As long as the Jews enjoyed equal rights with the other inhabitants of a country they always and everywhere proved themselves loyal, law-abiding citizens, and naturalized and acclimatized themselves in a very short space of time. They rapidly became Italians in Italy, Spaniards in Spain, Germans in Germany. It could make but little difference to them whether a Christian, a Mohammedan, or a Jew was the King or ruler of the land, so long as they could live up to their religion, and found the laws of the land tolerable and the people humane. When persecution and exclusion forced upon them the conviction that they were strangers in their own homes, they sought consolation in their religious belief that God would send them a redeemer to lead them back to Palestine and establish there the kingdom of heaven on earth.

But with all that belief and hope in their souls they never evinced any particular desire to carry them into effect. They migrated from land to land, but never to Palestine. There were small numbers of the extra pious who went to the Holy Land to die, and be buried in the sacred soil, but hardly any went there to live except such as wished to subsist on the charity of Jewish congregations the world over, and the very few holy men who spent their lives in praying and reading sacred literature. There never has been an earnest will manifested in the people to return to Palestine and establish a government of their own, although they repeated that wish in their established prayers day after day.

The American Revolution, and following it the French Revolution, changed the status quo of European humanity as they did that of the American colonies; they changed the status of the Jew as well. He saw in the direction civilization had taken an approximation of mankind to the ideals of the Law of Moses, to liberty, equality, justice, and equity, and felt himself attracted to the human family, which had so long repulsed him. As freedom and justice progressed among the nations, he rapidly forgot the wrongs inflicted upon him in the past. With the realization of the Mosaic ideals among the nations the Jew forgot his former ideal of a coming Messiah, the reconstruction of a separate kingdom in Palestine; he lost his home-sickness when he found he was no longer among strangers. This has gone so far that in all countries of which the Jew is a free citizen he has emancipated himself from those beliefs, struck out the Messianic hopes from his prayer book, and is as fully and absolutely a member of society and a loyal citizen of his country as if no wrong had ever been done him.

Such is now the case with 90 per cent. of the Jews living on this continent, in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Holland, everywhere where justice reigns supreme and freedom is guaranteed to every man; anywhere, except in Russia and Roumania, where the Jew was never treated as a man of honor, and the Mosaic ideals are trampled under the feet of despotic rulers and enslaved peoples. Yet, even in Russia the morning of redemption dawned for poor humanity under the reign of Alexander II. The Jews also awoke from a long Winter's sleep, gradually coming to themselves and much nearer to the human family than in ages past. But Alexander II. was assassinated and Alexander III. did all he could to drive the Jews to madness and despair, and as did their fathers of old, the Jews fell back upon their Messianic ideals, in theory and emigrated to nearly all countries—except Palestine. One million, at least, of Russian Jews have left their country since 1881, of which number certainly no more than 25,000 went to Palestine, the vast majority seeking new homes in America, Africa, everywhere in the English colonies and England, in France, and in Germany.

If facts are eloquent witnesses and prove anything, they prove, in this case at least that the Jews do not wish to and will not go back to Palestine; furthermore, that most of them, being citizens of this and other countries of advanced civilization approaching the ideals of Moses want no Jewish State; would join none for the establishment of such a State were possible. They will not separate themselves from the powerful organizations of the great nations of the world to set up a miniature statelet, a feeble dwarf of a Government of their own in Palestine or in any other country. Nor will the Russian Jews as a body, or any large numbers of them, as the data prove, go to Palestine under a Government of their own any more than they would under the Government of the Sultan of Turkey.

The Jewish Congress in the City of Basel was, in fact, a Congress of Russian emigrants in the various countries, with a few "Lovers of Zion" from Germany and Austria, who wish to colonize Palestine with Jewish agriculturists. The leaders of that body are two Hungarian gentlemen of literary renown. Neither of them, I surmise is a demagogue or an impostor, but like the entire body, they are more poetical than mathematically practical. They draw on their imagination and overlook the lesson taught by facts. The truth of the matter is that there does not exist the barest possibility of purchasing any country, of forming and establishing a new Government anywhere with the consent of the European powers, or of securing the $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 required for such an enterprise anywhere among Jews and Gentiles, the world over. Nor is there even the shadow of a possibility to get, among all the Jews in this world, within the next ten years, 100,000 emigrants to go to Palestine to begin life anew under the precarious protection of a dwarf statelet.

Everything is possible in dreamland or in Utopia. That Congress in Basel was a novelty, a gathering of visionary and impracticable dreamers who conceived and acted a romantic drama, and applauded it, all by themselves.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1897.

Philosophy Across the River.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

There are men who run on mortification until they are mashed beyond recognizibility. To the degree to which they voluntarily do so, that is suicide. To the degree to which they are put up to it, that is murder.

NUGGETS.

A Western View.

So long as the whisky drinker is allowed to pour out his own drink he will probably not seriously feel the advance in the price of corn and rye.—Arizona Republican.

Easily Settled in Florida.

A great suit is going on in California to decide whether the owner of the hen owns the chickens, or the woman that bought the eggs. In Florida it would be the coon that first got into the coop, but the California Judge has reserved his decision.—Florida Citizen.

Strong on American Names.

Recently an English newspaper referred to "a work by the late Admiral Semmes, who was in charge of the State of Alabama when the latter was sunk at sea." This is the same newspaper that spoke of our distinguished Vice President as "Mr. Garrett—a hobart of New Jersey."

For the New York Voter.

The population of New York passed the 2,000,000 mark last week, according to the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Add to this the million and a half more included in Greater New York, and as Blucher said of London seventy years ago, What a town to plunder!—Portland Eastern Argus.

I KNOW A BANK.

From The Minneapolis Journal.

I know a bank, but not of sweet wild thyme,
Nor dewy violets, nor sweet columbine;
Nor yet of cowslips, nor of daisies fair,
Distilling sweetness on the jocund air.

This bank I sing of is no place to lie
In dreamy June and watch the changing sky,
Through which the white clouds stately sail away,
While perfumed zephyrs through the woodlands stray.

Upon this bank there grows no blade of grass,
Nor shrub nor flower greets you as you pass.
'Tis covered o'er with no soft, mossy mat,
It isn't any such a bank as that.

It's just a common, ordinary bank
That takes your wealth without returning thanks;
One of those banks where no one has a graft
That's good for even a ten-cent overdraft.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Resolutions of the Trades Union Congress in Opposition to Child Labor.

NATIONALIZATION OF LAND

A Movement in Favor of Common Ownership of Railways, Mines, and Other Property Generally Used by the Public.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 9.—The Trades Union Congress to-day adopted a resolution recommending all societies affiliated with the congress, by all means possible, to restrict or abolish overtime in their respective trades. The following resolution was then passed:

"That this congress is of opinion that the law as it relates to intimidation during strikes or lock-outs is unfair and unjust, as it punishes by fines or imprisonment any worker judged guilty of assaulting or preventing through fear another worker from working, while allowing employers to blacklist workers or to discharge or obtain the discharge of workers who may have been on strike or locked-out, thus intimidating workers from pursuing their lawful employment."

The Parliamentary Committee of the congress was instructed to at once move to extend the law in the requisite direction. The employment of children in factories gave rise to considerable discussion. The National Union of Gasworkers and General Laborers introduced the following resolution on the subject:

"Considering that the employment of children in factories and workshops and on board river and canal craft, and their consequent exploitation by the capitalists, is injurious to the children, unjust to their parents, and a crime against the human race; considering the infamous fact that the children of the working class have not the same opportunities of the classroom and the playground as the children of the capitalist class; considering that in this connection Great Britain is behind other countries; considering that unhappy parents, under an unhappy system, are actually willing, and even anxious, to have their children torn from school and hurled into the factory—this congress is of opinion that the time has come for Great Britain to cease building its empire on children's hearts, to give up coining its wealth out of children's wasted lives, and hereby instructs the Parliamentary Committee to demand as a temporary minimum from the Government: (a) The abolition of child labor under the age of fifteen, and (b) of all night labor under the age of eighteen."

This resolution was opposed by the delegates who represented the textile workers. They declared that if the age at which a child could be legally employed was raised to fifteen years, the children would never become efficient at their trades. But, in spite of the opposition, the resolution was eventually adopted by a vote of 595,000 to 274,000 of the unionists represented by their delegates at the congress.

The congress adopted a resolution in favor of the nationalization of land, mines, minerals, royalty, rents, railways, waterways, and docks, and in favor of the municipalization of all water, artificial light, and tramway undertakings and also adopted a resolution favoring the nationalization of the mineral royalties of the country.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Society of Engineers Said to be Insolvent.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Times this morning gives prominence to a letter from a correspondent who charges the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with being virtually insolvent.

Commenting editorially upon this letter, it reproaches the society with plunging the whole country into an industrial war, and calls upon it to give answer to the charge of insolvency, instead of appealing for a loan to continue a disastrous struggle.

THE QUEEN THANKS IRELAND.

Pleased with the Reception of the Duke and Duchess of York.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Queen has written the following letter to Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with reference to the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York:

"I am greatly pleased to hear of the very loyal and kind reception which my dear grandchildren met with everywhere in Ireland, and I would ask you to let this expression of mine be generally known."

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Advance to Khartoum Delayed by Lack of Funds.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Cairo says it is rumored there that the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian column under Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener to Khartoum will be delayed until January, owing to a lack of funds.

The troops meantime will be concentrated at Berber.

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

Assurances of the Government to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Simla says:

"The Government of India has written the Ameer of Afghanistan that the present operations in Afghan territory are intended solely to punish Haddah Mullah and his followers in arms; that there is no intention to interfere with tribal independence or permanently to occupy the country, but that all who offer opposition will be punished by the troops. This will tend to reassure the Ameer, who has been informed by mischief-mongers that the invasion of Afghanistan itself is contemplated.

"The contents of the Ameer's letter ordering the Mullah to cease tampering with Afghan subjects are now known, and have already had a great effect in quarters where his influence was formerly strongest."

Native Chiefs Loyal.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.—The Khan of Nawagai had promised to assist the Government in the Mohmand expedition, and the Khan of Munda, who commanded Umra Khan's forces during the siege of Chitral, has also given assurances of loyalty.

TO FIGHT THE NOBEL TRUST.

Johannesburg Government Aiding the Mining Companies.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Johannesburg, says:

"At a joint meeting of the Chamber and the Association of Mines to-morrow (Friday) the Executive will propose to send a letter to the Volksraad with reference to representations now being made to the Government that the agreement between the Nobel Trust and the American Explosives Company, whereby the latter undertakes not to supply explosives to the Transvaal, places the mining industry at the mercy of the Nobel. The letter declares that these representations are really made on behalf of monopolists.

"The mining companies have taken measures to procure a proper supply of explosives despite the Nobel combination, and are prepared to face any contingency. The proposal is sure to be carried."

McKINLEY'S SON AND A D. D.

The Pretense of an Old Offender Arrested in London.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Edward Oakley, who claimed to be a doctor of divinity of Brown University, was charged with begging at Bow Street Police Court to-day, and was discharged on a Congregationalist minister undertaking to take care of him.

Oakley wrote to the United States Embassy from the police station, pretending to be an adopted son of President McKinley. The police allege that Oakley is an old offender.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9.—Edward Oakley, as far as can be learned, was never a student, graduate, officer, or the recipient of an honorary degree of any kind from Brown University.

SPAIN'S CHECK ON AMERICA.

England and France Said to Have Pledged Opposition to Interference in Cuba.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Comte Henri de Penaloeza, who has been visiting friends in St. Louis for a few days, said to-day that the rumor of an understanding between Spain and other European nations looking to a check upon American interference in Cuba was confirmed by information which came to him from high authority. De Penaloeza has been introduced in St. Louis as a member of an old Spanish family, whose sympathies are with the Carlist party, but whose connections with high politics in Spain keep them posted on most of the important developments in diplomatic circles. He said:

"Some time last September, when the Cuban question was so much agitated in the United States, even to the point of furnishing planks to the declarations of Presidential concentions, Señor Canovas del Castillo, then Premier of Spain, received assurances from the English and French Governments through their representatives in Madrid that they would not permit any action on the part of the United States other than a very perfunctory recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents.

"On Aug. 5, before leaving Paris, I learned from trustworthy sources that this assurance had been renewed. Gen. Azcarraga, the new Premier, has received the French and English Ambassadors, who have once more assured Spain of the sympathy of their Governments and of their willingness to give her their 'diplomatic' help."

A WARNING FROM ENGLAND.

The United States Cautioned Not to Rush into Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Mail this morning, in an editorial on the reported preparations in the United States for a fight with Spain, warns the American Government and the Americans that they had better content themselves with writing warlike articles and firing Fourth of July squibs, instead of rushing into battle with "stupid Europeans, who mean business and fire real bullets."

SOBRAL MAY BE EXPELLED.

A Spanish Naval Officer Who Inspected the Charleston Forts.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—Capt. F. V. Abbot, Chief of Engineers in charge of the jetty works here, in response to instructions from the War Department, to-day ascertained the name of the naval attaché of the Spanish Legation who was in Charleston inspecting the coast defenses three or four weeks ago. It was Lieut. J. G. Sobral. He is known to have examined the new mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island and old Fort Moultrie as far as he was able, and it is not improbable that he visited Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, as boat hire is cheap, and those forts were at that time open to visitors.

It was the knowledge of his visit to Charleston that occasioned the order from the War Department to Capt. Abbot closing the forts hereafter to all visitors. Capt. Abbot sent his report to Washington to-night, and there probably will be an investigation in Washingtn to-morrow, resulting in Lieut. Sobral's expulsion from the country. It is not probable that he got any valuable information here, as the most interesting and formidable fortifications, the two mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island, have been closed to all comers during their construction and since the completion of one of them ten days ago.

THE NEW CUBAN TARIFF.

Nearly All American Goods Subjected to Lowe Duties.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—The Official Gazette to-day publishes the new customs tariff of Cuba. Nearly all American goods are subjected to lower duties.

The new tariff prohibits the entry into Cuba of arms, projectiles, munitions of war, dynamite, gunpowder, sugars, (except Spanish sugar,) honey, molasses, silver or bronze coins, secret pharmaceutical preparations, tobacco, (except snuff,) chewing tobacco, and artificial wines.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Germany and England Not Agreed on the Indemnity Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.—The Ambassadors met in conference to-day with reference to the details of the peace treaty, but there was no definite advance in the negotiations.

Germany and Great Britain have not yet come to an agreement as to the indemnity question.

FANATICISM IN RUSSIA.

Death of a Priest Who Was Buried in a Cave.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—According to a dispatch to The Standard from Moscow, a fanatical monk has given another curious illustration of a form of religious delusion now raging in many parts of Russia. The priest in question had himself buried to the armpits in a cave near the town of Uralsk, the capital of the Government of the same name, on the Ural, a district inhabited for the most part by Cossacks.

He hoped to find salvation by mortifying the flesh, and asked his friends to return to him in a week, when he expected to have found the object of his desire. They consented to the arrangement, but on returning found him dead.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Attacked.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a letter this morning calling attention to the July bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, recording toxic experiments upon eight lunatics from Baltimore City Asylum, who were dosed with thyroid extract until one of them died. The Daily Chronicle remarks: "Such experiments here would bring the experimenters before a jury."

The Prussia in Collision.

HAMBURG, Sept. 9.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Prussia, Capt. Schmidt, which arrived here to-day from New York, was in collision with the steamer Maas, outward bound, requiring the latter steamer to return to port for examination. The extent of the injuries sustained, if any, is unknown.

King Oscar's Jubilee.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9.—The jubilee in celebration of the twenty-five years' reign of King Oscar II. will commence on the 17th of September. The festivities will be continued for five days, and will close with a festival of Northern singers, in which a choir of more than 1,000 voices will take part.

German Harbor in China.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says nothing is known in semi-official circles of the report from China, via San Francisco, that Germany has purchased the Harbor of Tung Yung Row, near Foo-Chow, for a naval station.

Brazilian Railroad Syndicate.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An Anglo-German syndicate, including the Rothschilds, it is announced, has offered the Brazilian Government £5,000,000 for the Central Railroad of Brazil.

Hohenlohe Going to Baden-Baden.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—So soon as King Humbert leaves Germany Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, will go to Baden-Baden until state business calls him to Berlin.

To Check Anarchist Immigration.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In response to the request of the Government of the United States, the authorities of Scotland Yard have been directed by her Majesty's Government to furnish information to the United States authorities when Anarchists are known to be embarking for the United States.

Mascagni's Suicide Denied.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The rumor of the attempted suicide of Pietro Mascagni, the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other operas, is officially denied at the offices of the Ministry of Fine Arts here, which made an inquiry into the report.

GUATEMALA IN A BAD WAY.

Many Business Failures Reported and the Republic Threatened with a Dictatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—News just received from Guatemala is to the effect that the country is in a bad way financially and politically. During last month the following failures were reported: Frederico Chacon, $800,000; Lorenzo Elssen, $1,700,000; Enrique Mentze, $1,300,000; Ascoli & Co., $1,000,000; Bauer & Co., $800,000, and Victor Mattheus, $2,000,000. All of these houses have been extensively engaged in the exportation of coffee and other Central American products and the importation of merchandise. A great number of other firms have gone under for less amounts. The total amount of the failure is nearly $8,000,000, but these figures are misleading, however, because they represent Central American money, which is much depreciated in value.

Peina Barrios, the man who was President, and who declared himself Dictator over the Republic a couple of months ago, is excessively unpopular, because of his recent high-handed action and his cruelties. There is a demand that Prospe Morales, a lawyer and former Minister of War, be chosen to succeed Barrios. To prevent this, Barrios intends calling a session of the Assembly very soon in order to have himself confirmed as Dictator. If he is successful war is almost certain, because the country will not longer submit to his oppression. If he is defeated war is just as sure, because he cannot afford to be driven out of office.

Ex-President Barillos, who made it possible for Barrios to succeed him, has declared that he will never again draw his sword excepting to fight Morales, who has threatened to expose his financial operations. Barrios is alleged to have killed a number of the more prominent citizens of his country because he thought they were not in sympathy with him. Besides these, 243 men of lesser prominence are said to have been slain by his order.

FRANCOIS AURELE PULSZKY.

Death of the Hungarian Patriot and Archæologist.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 9.—François Aurèle Pulszky, the archaeologist and publicist, is dead.

François Aurèle Pulszky, the Hungarian archaeologist, author, patriot, and statesman, was born Sept. 7, 1814, at Eperies, and came of an old Polish immigrant family. When he was hardly twenty-two years of age he was made a member of the Archaeological Institute, in Rome.

Pulszky then traveled in Russia, England, and France, and on his return to Hungary he allied himself with Kossuth and other leaders of the Liberal Party in their opposition to the Austrian Government. He was elected Deputy to the Hungarian Diet in 1840 by the Comitat of Saros, and was one of the prominent speakers of the opposition. He was not returned to the two subsequent Diets, and in the interim he actively supported the German newspapers in their advocacy of Liberal ideas.

At the first news of the agitation of 1848 he went to Pesth, where he was appointed Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance in Batthyani's Cabinet. Soon after Prince Esterhazy, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, called him, and gave him a similar position. He was closely watched and threatened by the police of Prince Windischgraetz, but succeeded in returning to Hungary, whence he passed on to Galicia, and thence to France. In 1849 he went to England, Kossuth having appointed him Ambassador. After the catastrophe of Villagos he accompanied the ex-Dictator to the United States. Together with his wife he wrote an account of the voyage, entitled "White, Red, Black."

During the revolutionary movements of 1861 Mr. Pulszky was elected a member of the Diet for the Comitat of Nergrad. Having been formerly condemned to death on charge of high treason, he asked for a passport to enable him to enter his native country, but it was refused. He then went to Italy as a Hungarian immigrant, and took an active part in the Garibaldian movement, and was arrested in Naples, but was released several weeks later. He then obtained permission to go and see his wife and daughter in 1866, but they had died of cholera before his arrival. He was then pardoned, and the following year he was elected to the Chamber. Here he joined the Deak Party, and was a member of the Hungarian delegation until 1875. In 1869 he was appointed Director of the National Hungarian Museum, and in 1872 General Superintendent of Public Museums and Libraries. He was again elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1884.

Among Pulszky's works are "The Jacobins of Hungary," "Philosophy of the History of Hungary," "A Dream in Hungary," published in French; "My Times and My Life," and "The Age of Brass in Hungary."

THE COMO BANK FRAUDS.

Seven Years' Solitary Imprisonment for Signor Luraghi.

COMO, Italy, Sept. 9.—The trial of fraudulent bankrupts in connection with the liquidation of the Bank of Como was brought to a conclusion to-day.

The court sentenced Signor Luraghi to seven years' solitary imprisonment and placed him under perpetual interdiction from holding public office. Twenty others were found guilty and sentenced, only one of the accused being acquitted.

MRS. HERNANDEZ IS IN WANT.

Kings County Aid in Some Cases Forbidden by Law.

Five months ago Mrs. Juan Hernandez, widow of a Spanish officer, with her four children lived on a plantation a short distance from Havana. Yesterday, homeless and without means, she was an applicant for charity before Judge Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. She wanted her children, the oldest twelve years and the youngest three years, placed in an institution, so as to save them from slow starvation.

Judge Brenner could give her no aid. There is a law which prevents alien children from being aided by the county until they have been there for a certain length of time.

The death of Mrs. Hernandez's husband some years ago forced her to live with her brother-in-law on his plantation. Six months ago Spanish soldiers overran the place, and one morning came one of those mysterious orders from Gen. Weyler. Pietro Hernandez was arrested on the charge of being a Cuban sympathizer. The plantation was confiscated, and Mrs. Hernandez with her children was obliged to move. She made her way early last May to this city. Up to within a few days ago Mrs. Hernandez found shelter with her brother, Alfredo Ribbis, a cigar dealer of 670 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Alfredo's means are limited, and what little he can make scarcely suffices for his own family. There was nothing for Mrs. Hernandez to do but to move again and to finally ask for aid for her children.

Non-Union Work, He Declares.

John J. O'Brien, President of the Board of Walking Delegates, complained to the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union, that the work of the retaining wall at High Bridge was being done by non-union men, and under the padrone system, which was against the State law. The men, he said, were huddled in temporary huts, built on land belonging to the city. Mr. O'Brien declared that he asked Commissioner of Public Works Collis to enforce the eight-hour law, and the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, and received a reply stating that the Italian contractor denied that the law was being violated. The section directed its Secretary to write to Mayor Strong, requesting him to order an investigation.

Botto Released Under $500 Bail.

William Botto, the young man who was recently arrested at the instance of the Philadelphia police on the charge of having passed worthless checks, yesterday was brought up before Justice Andrews on a writ of habeas corpus. He was met at the court room by his mother and several friends. His attorney moved the dismissal of the writ, and the young man's mother furnished $500 bail for his appearance. Assistant District Attorney Campbell said he thought Botto innocent of the charge made against him and was willing to go to Philadelphia and face his accusers.

Exhibits for the Aquarium.

A varied consignment of fish—shell and otherwise—reached the Aquarium yesterday. There were a lot of the hermit-crab kind, already well represented; striped bass, crevalle fish, baby bluefish, scup, Massachusetts file fish, and a moon fish. Four tortoises were also received from Yucatan.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Columbus Convention Adjourns Until To-day Without Acting on the Operators' Proposition.

CONFIDENT OF SETTLEMENT

President Ratchford's Belief in Satisfactory Action To-day—Illinois Miners Hold Out, but It Is Thought They May Be Brought to Terms.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The miners' convention remained in executive session until late this afternoon, adjourning until to-morrow morning without having taken a vote on the proposed settlement. President Ratchford said to an Associated Press representative to-night:

"You may predict with every degree of certainty that a settlement will be reached, and that the action of the National Board in recommending a settlement will be indorsed. The delegates are beginning to see that the best thing they can do is to accept the proposition of the operators and return to work at the price offered. While the convention should have finished its business to-day, it was impossible to do so. Nearly every delegate desired to say something regarding conditions in his own locality, and the convention had to permit them to have their say. When they have finished the convention can get to work."

The arguments that have been presented by the officials and members of the Executive Board in favor of a settlement have had great weight with the delegates who have come to the convention uninstructed, and even some of those who came with instructions have gone so far as to communicate with their constituents asking to be relieved of instructions that they may be free to vote as they deem best. Should this drift of sentiment continue until a vote is taken the proposition for a settlement will undoubtedly be accepted.

The question as to whether a settlement on the lines proposed can be made general appears to be the stumbling block at this time. If the delegates from Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, and portions of Ohio were assured that the settlement would be beneficial to them as well as to the miners of the Pittsburg district they would not hesitate to vote for a settlement. The Illinois miners have not changed their position, and positively decline to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the National Board.

The officials have partially met the argument of the Illinois miners by saying that if the Illinois delegates will agree to a settlement so that the miners of other States can resume work, the Illinois operators will be forced to pay the price paid by their competitors in other States.

Should Illinois agree to this arrangement, Indiana and West Virginia will fall into line without hesitation. The Committee on Resolutions is about equally divided on the question of a settlement, and will probably present two reports to the convention to-morrow.

There were some fiery speeches in the executive session of the convention by delegates from Ohio, Illinois, and West Virginia. Secretary T. L. Lewis of the Ohio miners said that no matter what action the convention took it would not settle the strike, and Organizer Ray, who has been at work in West Virginia, charged that the conditions in that State were due largely to its being overrun by non-union miners from Ohio and the Pittsburg district.

He said if these two districts had been organized properly there would have been no trouble in bringing the West Virginia miners into line. A proposition to admit additional delegates from Pennsylvania caused a stormy discussion. The Illinois delegates objected on the ground that if one State was allowed this privilege it should be accorded to all. The matter was of material importance, as to admit new delegates might change the vote, and the opposition was so strong that the motion to admit the additional Pennsylvania delegates was voted down. An effort will be made by the officers to bring the convention to a close to-morrow provided the prospects of a favorable vote on the proposition for a settlement are ripe.

DE ARMITT'S TENANTS OUSTED.

Two Families Evicted—Strikers Now in Possession—Deputies Send for De Armitt—Resistance Imminent.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—The work of evicting the striking miners at Plum Creek and Clarksville was begun to-day, and as the result of two evictions serious trouble is threatened by a mob of women, who are armed with clubs and baseball bats, and are awaiting the arrival of Superintendent De Armitt and the Deputy Sheriffs.

At 8 o'clock this morning sixteen Deputies evicted James McCabe and his family from one of the company houses at Plum Creek. Little resistance was offered at the time, but as soon as the house had been emptied and the furniture piled up in the middle of the street the women gathered in front of the house of the evicted family. Immediately after the Deputies had gone the women forced an entrance to the house again and carried the furniture back. Desperate resistance will be offered in case a second attempt is made to evict the family.

Three hours later the sixteen deputies arrived at Clarksville and evicted John Puke and his family. They are Polish people, but have many friends at Clarksville. The same tactics were resorted to there after the deputies had completed their work. The furniture was carried into the house again and Puke, his family, and several friends have installed themselves there prepared to make trouble for the deputies if they again attempt to evict them.

The deputies have sent for Superintendent De Armitt, and he is expected here at any moment. The news of his coming spread like wildfire, and the women of Clarksville have gathered outside Puke's home. They are all armed in one way or another, and are sufficiently aroused to attack the deputies as soon as they return.

COAL SCARCE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Stock at the Head of Lake Superior Unequal to the Demand.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 9.—There is every evidence that there will be a soft coal famine in the Northwest this Winter. There are now only about 60,000 tons of coal in stock at the head of Lake Superior, against about 1,250,000 tons last year.

After Aug. 10 last year over 1,000,000 tons were shipped from here, and the demand this year, it is believed, will be far greater. This will make it necessary for the coal companies to get about 500 cargoes of coal in here before the close of navigation, which is thought to be impossible by many.

The great decrease in stocks this year is due to the heavy drain Chicago railroads have made on them. It is doubtful whether tonnage for coal can be secured owing to the expected heavy grain movement.

Indications of a Bigger Strike.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 9.—To-night's arrangements are being made by the Miners' Union for a general meeting, and the indications are that 25,000 men will strike within a week. This embraces the entire Lehigh field.

Rev. E. C. McKeon Dies in Attleboro.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Father Eugene C. McKeon died at his home in Attleboro to-day after three months' illness. The primary cause of death was overstudy, which led up to a general breaking down in health. Father McKeon was born in North Attleboro in February, 1873, and after leaving school went to Holy Cross College, from which he was graduated in 1891, then entering St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and a year later going to Montreal. The following year he entered St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, and on April 4, 1895, was ordained to the priesthood at Rome. He came home in May of this year.

Cornice Makers Back at Work.

Seven contractors in this city and Brooklyn yesterday agreed to pay their striking cornice and skylight makers the union scale of wages that they demanded, and the men returned to work. One of these contractors, W. Boise, is a member of the Employers' Association, and his yielding to the union renders him liable to suspension from the association, and also to a fine of $250.

SUICIDE OF MRS. STOLZENBURG.

Police Learned of It from Outside Sources—Coroner Hoeber Angry and Recites the Law.

Exhilarated from an outing with a merry party of nimrods, Druggist George S. Stolzenburg of 200 East Fifty-second Street went whistling into his apartments over his drug store yesterday. He carried a string of fish with him, and in his exuberance of feeling over his excellent sport was prepared to regale his wife with narratives of the day. Reaching the door of his wife's room he found it locked, and, seized with dread, he put his shoulder against the door and burst it in. His wife sat dead in a chair with a rubber tube running from her mouth to a gas jet.

He called in two physicians, and on learning that his wife was past all aid, personally notified Coroner Hoeber. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station were not informed of the suicide until after 11 o'clock, although the body of Mrs. Stolzenburg was discovered a little after 4 o'clock. The police learned of the suicide through a private source, and Detectives Kern and Phillips were sent to the house to verify the report.

A little after 11 o'clock Coroner Hoeber entered the East Fifty-first Street Station with trouble exuding from every pore in his body. He strode fiercely over to where Sergt. Thompson was sitting, and demanded to know if he was the man who stated to a reporter that he was trying to hush up the suicide of Mrs. Stolzenburg. He was referred to Capt. Steinkamp, and after words that were heated on the Coroner's part, the latter was told that the report of the suicide came from an outside source.

Then the Coroner turned to Capt. Steinkamp and said, with great show of authority: "Sir, the Criminal Code does not compel me or any other Coroner to report a case of suicide to the police when the suicide is of an ordinary character. The case may be either reported to the police or the Coroner. If the case is reported to the Coroner in the first instance it is sufficient, and it is for him to judge whether it should be reported to the police or not. In a case like this there is no occasion for the public to know anything about it."

Mrs. Stolzenburg had once before attempted to commit suicide.

THEATRICALS AT THE ASTORIA.

Entertainments to be Given in the Ballroom of the New Hotel.

The Directors of the Society of Musical Arts, of which Norman De R. Whitehouse and Charles T. Mathews are President and Vice President, respectively, have contracted with Clarence Andrews for a series of entertainments to be given during the Winter of 1897-8 in the ballroom of the Astoria on the following dates: Mondays, Dec. 6 and 13, and Tuesdays, 21, Jan. 4, 11, 18, Monday, 24, and Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Andrews has agreed to give works of the following character: Operas comique and operettas of not more than two acts, short comedies and dramas, musical pantomimes and ballet, with complete stage and scenic accessories, accompanied by a first-class orchestra. Distinguished vocal and instrumental artists and the more refined vaudeville specialties will be engaged, and new and original works by foreign and American composers produced.

The ballroom of the Astoria is 100 feet square. There will be several rows of seats, and behind them tables conveniently placed for the service of refreshments. The performances will begin at 9:30 with opera, followed by a concert programme. From 11 o'clock until midnight the attractions will be of a varied character, concluding with pantomime. The proposed programme, which is subject to changes and additions, will include:

Operas Comique, (in French)—"Le Chalet," Adam; "Djamileh," Bizet; "Joli Gilles," Polse; "Le Portrait de Manon," Massenet. Operetta, (in English)—"The Mouse and the Garter," Waller, (first time.) Ombres and Musical Tableaus—"Marie Madeleine," Massenet; "La Marché à l'Etoile," Fragerolle; "Macbeth," Kelly. Ballets—"Calirrhoe," Chaminade; Spanish and Hungarian and other national dances. Comedettes—"Held by a Thread," Elliot Gregory, (translated from the French of Pailleron,) and works by Brander Matthews, Clay Green, &c. Pantomimes, (with the assistance of Mme. Pilar-Morin)—"A Tragic Japanese Tale." Aime Lachaume, (first time;) "La Statue de Commandeur," David, (first time in America;) similar works by Loomis, Capoul, and others.

Victor Capoul will be operatic director.

"IN THE DAYS OF THE DUKE."

Successful Presentation of the New Melodrama in London.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—"In the Days of the Duke," the much-discussed melodrama by Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr, was successfully presented this evening at the Adelphi Theatre, with Mr. Terriss and Miss Marion Terry in the principal rôles.

The play, which turns around the battle of Waterloo, is the apotheosis of romantic military melodrama of the more refined sort. It presents a series of gorgeous pictures and is crowded with impossible but intense situations. It was received with tumultuous approval, and there were many curtain calls for the authors and for Mr. Terriss and Miss Terry.

MARY ANDERSON IN CONCERT.

A Report that She May Appear in Public This Autumn.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarro, according to The Daily Mail, may appear on the concert platform in London this Autumn.

She has been studying vocal music for two years with Maude Valerie White, the song composer, who greatly admires her voice.

Concert at Carnegie Hall.

A large orchestral concert, under the direction of Alexander Lambert, will be given in October at Carnegie Hall in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the existence of the New York College of Music. Only pupils of the college will appear as soloists.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Hilda Clark, formerly with the Bostonians, will sing the leading soprano rôle in Andrew A. McCormick's production of "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre.

Charles Wayne, the comedian, has been engaged to play one of the principal parts with Vernona Jarbeau in "A Paris Doll," which opens at Hartford Sept. 14.

The first of a series of open-air popular concerts at Terrace Garden will be given Sunday under the direction of Nahan Franko. The soloists will include Adrienne Remnyi and Signor Alberti.

Richard Mansfield will open his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Oct. 4 with G. Bernard Shaw's new play, "The Devil's Disciple," which will be followed with a new historical drama entitled "King Frederick William."

David M. Peyser, formerly connected with the late Henry E. Abbey's productions, is organizing a company to produce a comedy entitled "My Husband's Deputy" in this city. Negotiations are pending with Louise Thorndyke Boucicault for the leading rôle.

The English cricketers who will arrive on the St. Paul will attend the performance of "What Happened to Jones" at the Manhattan Theatre Monday as the guests of the Metropolitan Cricket League, whom they play against at the Polo Grounds next week.

T. F. Graham, who has been stage manager for Richard Mansfield nearly nine years, resigned yesterday. It is said that the cause of Mr. Graham's resignation was due to a disagreement over his contract regarding extra remuneration for conducting rehearsals.

It is said that a young actress named Petty has been selected for the principal part of the new review, "The Belle of New York," which will follow "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino, Sept. 27. Albert Hart, the comedian, has also been engaged for the piece.

The Garden Theatre opens Sept. 20 with Sol Smith Russell in "A Bachelor's Romance." The company will include Annie Russell, Blanche Walsh, Margaret Robinson, Fanny Addison Pitt, Orrin Johnson, William Sampson, William Seymour, Sidney Booth, Alfred Hudson, and George Cook.

May Irwin's company has begun rehearsing "The Sweil Miss Fitzswell," H. A. Du Souchet's new piece, which will follow Roland Reed at the Bijou Theatre. Miss Irwin's new company includes Carrie Romer, Marion Grioux, Jane Birbeck, Gussie Hart, Julia Baird, Joseph M. Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti, Charles Jackson, William Burress, Edward Mack, Roland Carter, and William Porter.

Church Street Police Move Again.

The police of the Church Street Station moved back yesterday to their old station house, corner of Church and Liberty Streets. They were compelled to vacate the premises last December, the building having been rendered unsafe by excavations made in an adjoining lot. New foundations have since been put in, the station house renovated and painted throughout, and new floors laid.

ANOTHER KLONDIKE PARTY.

The Queen Sails from Port Townsend Having 110 Gold Seekers on Board.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 9.—The steamer Queen has sailed for Alaska, and notwithstanding the fact that on her return from the north only four days ago she brought 35 disgusted men from Skaguay, she carried north 110 bound for the Klondike via Dyea.

They all expressed themselves as confident of their ability to cross the pass and reach Dawson City this Fall. Stories of the miserable condition of the pass appear to have no influence with the people in their mad rush for the gold fields.

While at her dock here the Queen was subjected to a rigorous search by the customs officers in quest of contraband intoxicants, but nothing of that character was found. All ships sailing from this port for Alaska will hereafter be carefully searched before clearing.

PROPOSED ALASKA RAILROAD.

Company Being Organized to Build a Line 322 Miles Long.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—A company is being organized here and will be incorporated under the laws of Arizona within the next three days which has for its object the construction of a narrow gauge railway from tidewater on Prince William Sound up the valley of the much-talked-of Copper River, and thence across the divide to a point on the Yukon River, near the boundary line. The name of the company will be the Alaska Central Railway Company and its capital stock $5,000,000.

The promoter of the enterprise is Col. John Underwood of this city. Associated with him, he says, are Elijah Smith of New York, the controlling spirt of the Oregon Improvement Company, and John W. Cudahy and P. D. Armour, the Chicago packers, and one or two local capitalists.

The proposed road will be about 322 miles long. Senator Perkins and Capt. Goodall are mentioned as possible members of the Board of Directors.

Represent the State Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 9.—Among the passengers who sailed for the north on board the steamer Umatilla from this port were Capt. A. E. Rogers and James Evans, the Commissioners appointed by the State Depariment at Washington to investigate and report the best means of relieving the blockade at the south of the Yukon and preventing the threatened famine in the Klondike gold-mining region.

Gold in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 9.—Reports from Colden, South Santa Fé County, say that in the sinking of a tubular well to secure a water supply, the drill passed through fifty feet of solid quartz, every foot of which shows free gold. Some of the gold nuggets are said to be as large as grains of wheat. The discovery was made on virgin ground at a depth of 350 feet.

Youthful Klondiker Stranded.

Ernest Vail, the seventeen-year-old son of Charles M. Vail, a resident of Port Richmond, S. I., who left his home a week ago for Klondike, has written a letter to his father dated New Milford, N. J., saying he was sorry he left home; that he was stranded, and was willing to return home if his father would send him money or come for him. His father started at once for New Milford to bring his boy home.

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD DEAD.

The Last Surviving Child of Francis Scott Key.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Charles Howard, the eldest and last surviving child of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," died at her cottage, at Oakland, Md., at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

With her at the time of her death were her daughters, Mrs. Edward Lloyd of Wye, Talbot County, Md., and Mrs. Charlotte Morgan of Lexington, Ky., and two of her sons, John Eager Howard and McHenry Howard of this city. Her remaining son, Gen. James Howard, formerly Adjutant General of the State, was not present.

Mrs. Howard was ninety-three years old, and would have been ninety-four on the 10th of October had she lived until that day. She was one of the best posted persons in Maryland on the history of the State, and was always full of delightful reminiscences, which she recited for the benefit of the younger generations. Her city home was at 919 Cathedral Street, but each Summer she went to Oakland for the season. She was a life long Episcopalian, and took great interest in her church. The remains will be brought to Baltimore and interred in St. Paul's burying ground. The funeral will probably be held on Saturday, though definite arrangements have not yet been made.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, U. S. A.

Capt. Samuel McConihe, United States Army, died yesterday of Bright's disease in St. Luke's Hospital. He had been in the hospital two weeks, having come from his home in the West for treatment. There will be a short service over the body at the hospital at 11 o'clock this morning, and it will then be taken West for interment.

Capt. McConihe, who was of the Fourteenth Infantry, was the ranking Captain of the army and he would have been promoted to the rank of Major within a short time. He was born in New Hampshire, and was made Captain of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers Jan. 17, 1862. He was promoted to the rank of Major in December of the following year. He did conspicuous service throughout the war, and was mustered out in 1865.

Soon afterward he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General of volunteers for gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania and for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was appointed to the regular army as Second Lieutenant, and was at once made First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866. He received the brevet rank of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel March 2, 1867, for his services during the war. He was made Captain of the Fourteenth Infantry Feb. 25, 1876.

Marietta Norton.

Marietta Norton, the widow of Michael Norton, died Wednesday at her residence, 60 West Seventy-sixth Street. She was born in Italy, and was forty-five years old. Her husband, who was known as "Thunderbolt" Norton, was a Democratic leader in the old Fifth Assembly District up to the time of his death, about ten years ago. Mr. Norton was formerly in the liquor trade, and owned the hotel at Norton's Point, Coney Island. He was a State Senator for two terms, and was Judge of the First Judicial District Court seventeen years ago. He was also one of the Tweed Commissioners for the County Court House.

Mrs. Norton is survived by a son, Sheridan Shook Norton, who is a lawyer. Her only daughter, who was married, died eighteen months ago. The funeral services will take place at 9:

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Daily market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members: N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 387 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Exge. 26 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
36 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Market letter furnished on application

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit
FOR
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern R'y Co.
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS,
ISSUED BY THE
Guaranty Trust Company, New York,
OR
The American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
The above Certificates are now exchangeable for OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY "B" INCOME BONDS issued under the Plan of Reorganization, on presentation at the office of THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 1, 1897.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
80 BROADWAY,
New York, September 3, 1897.
To the Stockholders of the
Virginia Midland Railway Company:
Referring to the offer heretofore informally made by this company to issue its preferred stock in exchange for stock of the Virginia Midland Railway Company, on the basis of 70 shares of Southern preferred for 100 shares of Virginia Midland, notice is hereby given that this offer will be withdrawn on September 30, 1897.
Holders desiring to make the conversion must do so before September 30, 1897, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GREENWICH BANK of moneys remaining unclaimed:
H. L. Biesselmann.....$153.74
J. C. Spencer..... 70.25
City and County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. HAWES, being duly sworn, says that he is the Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, and that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in compliance with Laws 1882, Chapter 689, Article 1, Section 28.
WILLIAM A. HAWES.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1897.
[Seal.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, New York County.
au27-1aw6wF

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Over 600,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and much substantial progress was made in the market's betterment. Many stocks were traded in beyond 10,000 shares each, and a number beyond 20,000 shares, while in one stock—St. Paul—the aggregate amounted beyond 140,000.

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In many ways yesterday's was a St. Paul market. Quotations came higher from London for almost the whole American list, and the opening here was with a show of much strength. The whole list scored something of an advance Almost the only subject under consideration had to do with what might come to pass at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Paul Railroad.

It had been explicitly stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES that in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., an extra dividend of 1 per cent. would be declared.

This forecast was vehemently denied by every bear speculator on the Street, and some of them for days past had been employing cheap peddlers of denial.

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Around noon St. Paul stock approached within a slight fraction of par, whereupon the contingent of raiding room traders joined in concerted smashing attacks, giving circulation to a report that a bitter controversy had arisen between important St. Paul insiders, and that as a result only the regular 2 per cent. could be declared. St. Paul quotations fell a point or so, and the rest of the market went down with it. Short stocks were put out by wholesale, and every oracle went industriously into proclamations that finally the time for a serious reaction in the market had arrived.

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At 1 o'clock St. Paul stock was selling under 90, and every trader on the bear side was loudly jubilating. At 2 o'clock St. Paul's Directory convened. St. Paul stock strengthened. It touched par. Then came official announcement of what the Directors had determined—announcement of the regular semi-annual 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. additional.

St. Paul stock went from par upward on transactions of thousands of shares at a time. First came a 5,000-lot on the Stock Exchange tape, then 1,500, and several lots of 1,000 each; still others of 2,000 and more apiece, with one transaction of 6,000 shares in a lump, the largest of the day, but not the last of the big orders, for after the 6,000 record was made other orders were executed beyond 2,000 shares each, and at the close 3,500 in one block brought 100⅞, while a final transaction of 700 shares closed St. Paul stock for the day at 101.

In so many ways is yesterday's official action of the St. Paul Company important and significant that the mere movement in its securities—though that movement was pronounced, and though it gave buoyancy to all the rest of the market—seems by comparison trivial.

What the declaration of the extra St. Paul dividend signified is not only that the great railroads are prosperous, not only that the vast increases in earnings are recognized as natural and certain to be lasting, but the consequential thing is that progress has already gone far enough to warrant official manifestation of the fact—that conservative managers are justified in showing that better returns to investors are warranted.

As to the conservatism of the St. Paul Company's policy, it is needed only to quote the personnel of the corporation's directory, headed by Roswell Miller. August Belmont is there, with William Rockefeller and Joseph Millbank, and Charles H. Coster, and Alfred Van Santvoord, and Samuel Spencer, and Philip D. Armour—and others whose names represent relationships in National business interests that are the biggest and the best. Men of this calibre are not traders or triflers; when they act it is on some reasonable account; what they do has always the warrant of sound business principles for foundation; they do not take such action as yesterday they took merely to be obliging or to make a showing.

The extra dividend on St. Paul means much that is of the utmost consequence to the investment world. Beyond all disputing, it makes clear the faith of strong and clear-headed business men in the healthfulness and the lasting quality of these now good times.

It can be safely trusted that as the St. Paul leads in providing better rewards to investors, other similarly prospering railroads will follow. As the St. Paul has done Rock Island will do and so will New York Central—so will a long list of properties make plain progress and prosperity.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $3,000, 4s, 1925, coupon, at 126, and $500 do. at the same price.

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In State bonds, $7,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, 1991, sold at 67½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Mobile & Ohio	½
Brook. Union Gas	⅝	Nat. Lead	2¼
Can. Pacific	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅜
Capital Traction	2	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	4	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1
Chicago Gas	1¼	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	2	Nor. & Western	¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	½
Consol. Gas	⅜	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
H. B. Claflin Co.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Manhattan	1	Union Pac. 1st in. pd.	⅝
Minn. & St.L. 2d pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Mo. Pacific	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	⅝
Bay State Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Detroit Gas	1	St. L. Southwestern.	½
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	½	Southern Pac.	½
Laclede Gas	1¾	Wabash	½
Lake Shore	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Mich. Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & Nor. 1st	1	Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	4½	Ohio & M. Sp. 1st	2¾
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	Pitts. & West 1st	1⅛
Chi., I. & St. L. ref. 6s	1	T. C. & I. 1st Birm.	1
Det. Gas Co. 5s	1⅜	Tol. St. L. & K. C. 1st tr.	1
Ft. W. & Rio. G. 1st	1½	Wabash 1st Det. & C.	1
Kanawha M. 4s	1⅜	West. Un. Col. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

C. & O. 1st R. & A. cer.	½	Mo. Pacific 3d	1½
Knox & Ohio 1st	1	Northwest. Con. 7s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,487,790; balances, $6,869,629; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $258,140.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅝@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86 for demand, $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95¼@95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—80@60c discount.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEST.

Mr. John W. Doane, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific system, and a business man whose wide experience and large interests are everywhere recognized, talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Western business conditions. Mr. Doane is confident of further improvement throughout the country, although deprecating a too rapid expansion of trade. Mr. Doane said:

"Things have improved materially in the West of late, and there is every indication that such improvement will go steadily along. In almost every branch of trade there has been considerable betterment. Of course, the prospect of large crops and of high prices for all cereal products is responsible for this. Confidence has been restored to the Western farmer and business man alike, for both can see ahead of them larger profits and greater wealth than for years.

"Commensurate with the business improvement has been the betterment among the Western railways. The East has seen for itself how railroad business is improving—recent statements have shown that. Judging from our own road—the Union Pacific—the increased traffic has been not only in grain, but in general merchandise. And this goes to show that general business in the West has really improved. There is a possibility that the hot spell will do some damage to the corn crop in Arkansas, Nebraska, and possibly in Kansas. But damage from hot weather is not nearly as bad as damage from frost. It may dry the corn so as to make impossible further damage from cold snaps.

"I expect to see increasing railroad earnings at least until October. From the present outlook better business until that time is assured, and I only set that limit because we can never tell what may happen in the future. I feel very confident for Western business and assured that we have seen the last of our hard times. We have been in the depths of depression for so long, however, that the present improvement may seem to us greater than it really is. And, in the stock market especially we may go ahead a little too fast.

"But beyond doubt the country is on its way toward a period of greater business activity than it has known for years. I fear only one thing—a boom. I do not want to see things go ahead too fast. As it looks at present that is not probable. But is is always possible, and we have seen enough of undue inflation in recent years to make us wary of it."

MR. SAGE AND MR. WHITNEY.

Manhattan Elevated stock showed strength yesterday, advancing 2 points and retaining half of its gain to the close. Insiders insist on denying that there is any possibility of new control of the company.

The fact is, however, that Mr. Sage and Mr. Whitney have not only become good business friends, but that they are working together in the stock market. For publication Mr. Sage says that Mr. Whitney is wicked. Mr. Whitney is not quoted as saying anything about Mr. Sage. The same commission brokers on the Stock Exchange are receiving orders from both gentlemen.

SOFT COAL TRADE PLANS.

In the bituminous coal group Wheeling and Lake Erie showed further strength yesterday, the preferred selling as high as 16¾. Rumors of plans already under way for the rehabilitation of the bituminous coal trade on lines similar to those upon which anthracite trade affairs were recently straightened out continue to come from reliable sources. Unless such plans go awry—and at present there seems no reason to believe that they will—the settlement of the soft coal strike will be closely followed by the announcement that the fierce competition between the bituminous companies is at an end, and that those interests will hereafter work harmoniously together under a scheme the sponsor for which will be Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The fifth annual report of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company for the year ended June 30, 1897, was made public yesterday. It shows:

	1897.	1896.	Dec'se.
Gross earnings	$4,680,850	$4,709,820	$28,961
Op. expenses	3,427,587	3,310,242	*117,345
Net earnings	1,253,272	1,399,578	146,306

*Increase.

The surplus of the company over all mandatory charges was $455,315, out of which the full 4 per cent. on the debenture stock, amounting to $364,541, leaving a surplus over all payments of $90,772.

Copies of the annual report may be had at the office of A. M. Kidder & Co., 18 Wall Street.

At the annual meeting of Chicago Great Western stockholders yesterday, a new Director was elected—Mr. Wayerhauser, one of the lumber kings of the Northwest. Mr. Wayerhauser has of late acquired large interests in the Chicago Great Western Company, and he has now been made a Director—with all that that implies.

WHEN ST. PAUL TOUCHED PAR.

The Stock Exchange was the scene of wild excitement yesterday when St. Paul stock sold at par. There were more people around the St. Paul post than for a long time, and when at last, after repeated efforts, the bulls succeeded in getting St. Paul up to 100, that crowd was turned into pandemonium. Broker Arthur A. Housman was lifted high on the shoulders of a group of the most stalwart of these St. Paul bulls and carried triumphantly about. Mr. Housman has for some time been the most conspicuous figure in the St. Paul bull crowd, and yesterday he made a bid of par for the stock before it could be quoted on the tape at that price, there being some stock still offered at 99⅞ at the time he made his bid. Mr. Housman did not have to wait very long, however, to get the stock to the much desired point, and then—101.

A DELAYED ORDER.

The New York Central manipulation goes merrily along, evidently for the purpose of allowing important interests to acquire a full line of stock at present prices. It is said that there is in the market at the present time an order for a very large block of New York Central, which, if it can be bought, will be sent abroad. But this order is not to be executed unless it can be done without advancing the quotation materially.

THE BUYING OF LEAD.

In National Lead, people close to Mr. H. M. Flagler have of late been the largest buyers. It is expected that announcement will shortly be made of new members of the National Lead Board of Directors representing new interests and new holders of National Lead stock.

AS TO MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Edwin Gould's friends are predicting 50 for Missouri Pacific. They say that he is enthusiastic over the excellent prospects for business in the South, and that he is even more enthusiastic over the way in which Missouri Pacific's traffic is increasing.

ST. PAUL EARNINGS.

St. Paul earnings for the first week in September, made public last night, were $746,957, an increase of $35,043. They were $711,914 in 1896, $675,023 in 1895, and $661,102 in 1894.

CHICAGO GAS AND THE SHORTS.

One of the strongest stocks yesterday was Chicago Gas. Its strength came chiefly from purchases to cover short contracts.

A short time ago two or three Chicago politicians came to New York and tried to sell to Messrs. Flower and Brady the control of some of the gas companies now competing with Chicago Gas. Failing to do this they turned to a clique of bear speculators with a scheme for breaking Chicago Gas in the stock market. These politicians have now gone back to Chicago, and some of the stock sold short while they were here was yesterday taken in at higher prices, much to the chagrin of the gentlemen who tried to dispose of Chicago Gas stock which they didn't own.

GAS STOCKS CONSPICUOUS.

Yesterday again the gas stocks attracted attention. Consolidated Gas was the most conspicuous of the group, scoring another advance to 212 and closing with a gain of 4½ points for the day. Among the local gas stocks, Mutual and Equitable were also strong, but New York and East River showed decided weakness, closing on the curb at 85 bid, with stock offered at 88. This weakness reflects the dissatisfaction among some East River stockholders regarding which THE NEW YORK TIMES has already given the facts.

Detroit Gas dropped a full point on sale of a single one hundred-share lot. This weakness is simply the result of new tactics used in the operation of the laundry machine on the Stock Exchange. Detroit Gas has been put up 10 full points without a single sane person even suspecting that as much as 100 shares of it had been legitimately bought for investment account. Laclede Gas was another weak feature of the group, selling as low as 45.

BULL TALK ON ERIE.

A Stock Exchange house with important foreign connections has of late been buying quietly Erie securities. This house is advising its friends that in its opinion all of the Erie issues should before very long score material advances.

GENERAL ELECTRIC HIGHER.

General Electric rose to 39 yesterday, getting up to the point where bull prophets started to bull it sixty days ago. In the near future Wall Street is likely to hear much of large European contracts secured by the General Electric Company.

COAL STOCKS LAGGING.

The anthracite coal stocks lag. Delaware and Hudson declined a full point yesterday, and Lackawanna also showed some weakness. Evidently coal trade improvement is not as widely believed in as that in other branches of trade.

THE DEMAND FOR GOOD STOCKS.

As an illustration of the demand for the better class of stocks by conservative investors and of the way in which these stocks are held closely, it took a four-point advance to bring out 200 shares of Chicago and Alton yesterday.

TWO INDUSTRIALS.

Sugar Trust stock was inactive yesterday, transactions amounting to but little more than 11,000 shares—only half as large as those in another and rather different industrial—Bay State Gas. In the latter stock manipulation is evidently still rampant.

THE HANDICAP ON TOBACCO.

American Tobacco showed some weakness yesterday on dealings aggregating over 20,000 shares. It closed with a net decline of nearly one point. Despite its lack of buoyancy, Tobacco stock has some very strong friends in Wall Street, large interests having no connection with the company itself believing most confidently in it. The stock is handicapped, however, by a constant fear that the company's managers do not always work for investors' interests.

MANIPULATION IN ATCHISON.

The Atchison stocks yesterday showed evidences of manipulation intended to hold them in check. The Western railroad accident on Atchison's line figured more or less in this expressed inclination on the part of the bear traders. Atchison preferred, although quite active, declined fractionally.

EARNINGS WILL BE LARGER.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock took on new strength yesterday, gaining 1½ points on comparatively small transactions. Insiders state that the company's September earnings will show large gains.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN IRON.

Gray Forge iron is quoted in Birmingham at $6.50 to $6.75 a ton, with sales at both prices. The demand is brisk. The latter figure is an advance of 75 cents a ton in the last six weeks.—New York News Bureau.

FORT WORTH AND RIO GRANDE.

In the bond department, Fort Worth and Rio Grande firsts were unusually active yesterday, selling up to 58¾. Friends of this property are hinting at developments that will attract Wall Street's attention to its securities.

UNION PACIFIC BULLS.

Friends of Union Pacific say that that stock is getting ready to show new activity. The road's earnings are steadily increasing, and the receivers are talking enthusiastically of general prospects. A bull pool in Union Pacific, which of late has been inactive, is girding up its loins preparatory to becoming operative again.

READING BUSINESS BETTER.

Philadelphia is sending bullish talk on the Reading stocks. Advices from that city point out that coal trade improvement is going to be very beneficial to the Reading company, inasmuch as it is allowed the largest percentage of the anthracite production, and they furthermore point to recent figures as showing large increases in Reading's general freight business.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 112¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 76⅜; Erie, ¼, to 18½; Reading, ¼, to 14½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, 1¼, to 58; New York Central, ⅞, to 114¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 63¾. Atchison sold at 16⅞. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111½, for money, and to 111⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £70,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows: Total reserve decreased £53,000, circulation decreased £356,000, bullion decreased £408,859, other securities increased £72,000, other deposits increased £389,000, public deposits decreased £373,000, notes reserve decreased £38,000, Government securities decreased £1,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 52.13 per cent., is now 52 per cent., against a decline from 56.95 per cent. to 56.30 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows: Notes in circulation decreased 13,350,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 37,750,000f, gold in hand decreased 7,050,000f, bills discounted decreased 90,325,000f, silver in hand decreased 3,400,000f. The Bank of Bombay has advanced its discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent. In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 37½c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d. St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	69	75
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	100
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106¼	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	153	155
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mas.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	107½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	101
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	85	90
Union Ferry stock	67	68
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	93	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	25	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	295	298
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	315	325
Madison (Wis.) stock	60	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	85	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	116	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 6s	97	99
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	145	147
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	34½	55
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	45	46½
Glucose preferred, when issued	93¾	94½
Herring-Hall Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall Marvin pf.	21	23
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mills pf., ex div.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	99
Lorillard Company pf.	113	115
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
New York Biscuit Company	106	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	385
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	62	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	330	332
Trenton Potteries	12	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump Company pf.	91	95

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	142
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Trow Directory pf.	27	31
Wool Exchange	110	112

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 53@54c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 53¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,098.52 ounces of silver bullion,

Bar silver in London, 25d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,903,512
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,788,179
Net exports, 1896	23,516,120
Net exports, 1895	33,302,356
Net exports, 1894	66,648,885
Exports, 1893	14,718,363

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On the Stock Exchange 70 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.05. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .90, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .05, 1,200 Creede & Cripple Creek at .05, buyer 60; 300 Consolidated California & Virginia at 1.95, 140 Fortuna at 11.12½, 300 Mexican at .75, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .10, 2,500 Pharmacist at .09, seller 10, and 600 Syndicate at .06. On the Mining Exchange 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .46½, 1,500 Gold Magnet at .09¼@.09¾@.09⅝, 1,400 Miami at .37½@.37¼@.37½, 5,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¼, 300 Alamo at .03½, 2,700 Anaconda Colorado at .46¼@.47, 4,200 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09¼@.09, 1,000 Cannon Ball at .009 cash, 2,200 Isabella at .30@.28¾, 2,000 Jefferson at .07, 1,000 Pharmacist at .09, and 3,300 Work at .04¾@.05.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mechanics & Trad.	110
Amer. Exchange	171	Mercantile	160
Broadway	232	Merchants'	232
Central National	160	Merchants' Exc'ge	114
Chase National	500	Metropolis	440
Chatham	293	Nassau	160
Chemical	4,000	National Union	201
City	500	New Amsterdam	205
Citizens'	125	New York	235
Commerce	204½	N. Y. County	700
Continental	130	Ninth National	97
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	130
East River	135	Pacific	185
Fifth Avenue	3,000	Park	262
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	205
Fourth National	177	Phenix	102
Gallatin National	310	Republic	150
Garfield National	550	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	400
Germania	360	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	102	Shoe and Leather	95
Hanover	350	State of N. Y.	112
Hudson River	150	Third National	20
Importers & Trad.	535	Tradesmen's	102½
Irving	140	U. S. National	200
Leather Manuf'rs.	160	West Side	275
Manhattan	220	Western National	120
Mechanics'	193		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Insiders themselves were puzzled over Biscuits' advance. It opened at 55⅜ and declined to 53½, advancing again to 55, where it closed. Metropolitan "L" was active around 7⅜@8; the receipts brought 7½ and the bonds 52¼. Lake Street "L" was active and higher, closing at 20.

Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	30
C. & Chi., C. & D. Company	66⅔
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company	8¼
Chi. Brewing & Malting Company pf.	30
Chi. Packing & Prov. Company	30½
Chi. Packing & Prov. Company pf.	50½
Chi. City Railway Company	234
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	153¾
Lake Street Elevated	19¾
Int. Packing Company	21
Int. Packing Company pf.	46
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Company	10
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Company pf.	32
New York Biscuit Company	54⅝
N. Chi. Street Railroad	238
Street's W. S. Car Line	18
W. Chi. Street Railroad	108
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs.	17⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	54½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Dealings in the local market to-day were divided between a few of the purely local issues. There was a sharp advance in St. Paul in sympathy with a similar movement in New York. There was moderate trading in the Northern Pacifics and the Readings. The newly listed Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf stock made its first appearance, and quickly was bid up nearly 2 points on a lively demand. In the afternoon the Pennsylvania Heat shares responded to a sudden demand, doubtless inspired by the expectation of the usual substantial interest and dividends, which are expected next week.

Marsden was bought again by Drexel & Co. and other prominent commission houses, the price advancing from 18⅞ to 20⅜, and closing at 19¾ bid. Strength also was displayed by New Jersey Traction, the Choctaws, American Railway Light, and other stocks.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30⅝	31⅛
Northern Pacific common trust c.	20¼	20½
Northern Pacific common trust c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 9, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
60	61	605	Alton & T. H.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	1,225	American Cotton Oil..	25	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	127	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	78⅛	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜	+ ⅛
116	118	30	American Express....	116¼	117	116¼	117	+ ¾
139¼	137⅝	500	American Spirits Mfg.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	.....
33¼	33¾	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
154⅝	155	11,158	Am. Sugar Refining..	154⅜	154⅝	153⅝	155	.....
119	119⅜	331	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	119¾	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+ ¼
....	94	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	92	93	92	93	.....
94⅜	94½	20,381	American Tobacco ...	95⅛	95¼	92¼	94½	.....
112½	114	100	American Tobacco pf.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	500	Ann Arbor pf.....	38	38	38	38	.....
16⅛	16¼	9,638	At., T. & S. F.....	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	.....
34½	35	29,405	At., T. & S. F. pf....	35⅜	35⅞	34⅜	34⅞	.....
18½	19	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	18¾	18⅞	18	18½	— ¼
5⅝	6¼	500	B. & O. Southw. pf...	6	6¼	6	6⅛	— ½
12⅝	12⅞	23,950	Bay State Gas	13¼	13¼	12	12⅜	— ¼
3⅛	3⅜	5,850	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	3¼	33	31¼	33	— ½
121½	122	525	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122	122	122	122	+1⅛
1⅝	1½	100	Brunswick Co.....	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
57¾	58	615	Canada Southern	57	57¾	56⅞	57⅝	— ¼
....	....	100	Canadian Pacific	74½	74¾	74¼	74¼	.....
72⅜	73½	200	Canadian Pac., ex div.	73	73	73	73	+ ½
57	58	100	Capital Traction.....	57	57	57	57	+2
163	....	200	Chicago & Alton	164⅜	165	164⅜	165	+4
26¼	26½	7,280	Chesapeake & Ohio...	26½	26⅝	25½	26¼	— ¼
12¼	12⅜	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	12⅜	12⅜	12	12⅛	— ¼
36¼	36¾	1,200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35½	36⅜	35	36½	— ⅛
99⅜	99½	29,989	Chi., Ind. & Quincy..	98⅞	99½	98	99½	+ ⅛
104⅞	105	16,645	Chicago Gas	104⅛	105⅜	104⅛	104⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	17¾	6,010	Chi. Great Western...	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	+1⅛
29¾	29	240	Chi. G. W. pf., B....	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
100⅞	101	143,077	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼	.....
145	140	125	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145¼	145¼	143¼	145¼	+2
120¼	120½	2,143	Chicago & Northw	126¼	126¼	125	126¼	— ¼
164	165	27	Chi. & Northw. pf....	163	163	163	163	+ ⅛
94	94⅜	19,550	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	92⅝	94⅜	92⅜	94⅛	+1⅛
39½	40	3,150	C., C., C. & St. L....	39⅜	39⅞	39	39⅝	+1⅜
....	....	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	39⅜	39⅞	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
26	26¼	1,160	Col. Fuel & Iron....	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	.....
7	7¼	500	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	— ¼
6¾	6⅞	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
38¾	39⅝	200	Consolidated Ice	39⅜	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
84⅞	86	220	Consolidated Ice pf...	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	+ ⅜
211	212	2,347	Consolidated Gas Co..	208	212	208	211½	+3¾
118⅜	119½	825	Delaware & Hudson....	119½	119¾	118⅝	119¼	— ¼
159⅜	160⅜	100	Del., Lack. & West....	159⅜	159⅝	159⅜	159⅜	— ¼
130	133	300	Denver & R. G.	133	133⅜	133	133⅜	+ ½
49⅜	49¾	1,120	Denver & R. G. pf....	49½	49¾	49½	49⅝	.....
122	130	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	122	122	122	122	.....
47	50	100	Detroit Gas	50	50	50	50	— ¾
3⅞	4½	160	Duluth, S. S. & A.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
8	9	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
17⅞	18	3,655	Erie	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	— ¼
43¾	44	1,907	Erie 1st pf.....	43⅝	44	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	24½	300	Erie 2d pf.....	24	24¼	24	24	.....
13	13¾	10	Flint & P. M.	19	19	19	19	.....
39½	41	40	Flint & P. M. pf....	14	14	14	14	.....
38	38⅜	6,930	General Electric	37½	39	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅜
139	141	500	Great Northern pf....	140	140	140	140	.....
98½	....	415	H. B. Claflin Co	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ½
109	109¾	9,055	Illinois Central	109¾	109⅞	108	109	+ ¼
....	49	150	Illinois Steel Co.....	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	.....
11⅜	12¼	300	Iowa Central	11¾	12	11¾	12	— ½
39½	40½	50	Iowa Central pf.....	40½	40	40	40½	.....
27½	29	5,202	K. C., Pitts. & G....	26	26	25¾	27½	.....
45½	45¾	6,235	Laclede Gas	47½	47½	45	45⅝	—1⅞
94½	96	500	Laclede Gas pf.....	96	96	96	96	.....
200	203	200	Lake Erie & Western.	203	203	203	203	.....
73	75	127	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
176½	178	105	Lake Shore	178¾	178¾	177	177	— ½
62⅜	62⅝	14,055	Louis. & Nash.....	177	177	177	177	— ½
107⅜	108	14,875	Manhattan Con	62¼	62⅞	61⅝	62⅜	.....
123½	124⅜	100	Metropolitan Traction.	107	108⅜	107	107⅜	+1
107¼	108¼	120	Michigan Central	124	124	124	124	.....
....	....	50	Michigan Penin. Car.	108	108	108	108	— ½
27	28	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	14	14	14	14	.....
58½	59¼	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
59	59½	200	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59	59	+ ½
15⅜	15⅝	1,270	Mo.; Kan. & Texas...	9	9	9	9	.....
36	36½	3,180	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½	.....
39¼	39½	10,780	Missouri Pacific	36⅞	36⅞	35¾	36⅝	.....
31¼	31⅝	415	Mobile & Ohio	38½	38½	38	38½	+ ½
42¾	43	18,050	National Lead Co....	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
103	110	405	National Lead Co. pf.	41½	43½	41½	42⅝	+2¼
178	194½	600	National Linseed Oil..	100	100	100	100	+ ½
86	90	200	National Starch 1st pf.	18	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
35	45	100	National Starch 2d pf.	87	90	87	90	+ ½
8	8½	260	New Central Coal	43	43	43	43	+1
99¼	100¾	1,540	New Jersey Central ..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
112⅜	112¾	6,060	New York Central	9.8¾	99¾	98¾	99½	+ ½
88	90	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas....	112⅜	112⅜	111⅝	112	— ⅜
....	....	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf..	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	.....
16⅜	16⅞	350	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+1½
80¾	81½	150	N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st pf.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
40½	41	300	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
17⅜	18⅜	647	N. Y., Sus. & West....	40¾	41	40¾	41	.....
39	39½	2,050	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	18	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
44¼	45	341	Norfolk & West.....	39	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
44	44½	452	Norfolk & West. pf....	16¾	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
5½	5⅝	1,235	North American	44	44½	44	44½	.....
208	209	7,700	Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
55½	55⅞	16,935	Northern Pacific pf....	20¾	20¾	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	3,140	Ontario & Western....	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
37	40	214	Oregon R. & Nav.....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
72½	73	5	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	37	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
21⅞	22⅜	50	Oregon Short Line....	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
37½	37⅝	6,170	Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	.....
21	23	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	37¼	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
22½	22⅝	1,400	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	21	23	21	23	.....
50½	60	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
180½	180⅝	703	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	60	60	60	60	+ ½
27⅞	28	10,168	Reading	180	180⅝	180	180⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	56	4,802	Reading 1st pf.s.....	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	34	1,708	Reading 2d pf.....	56½	56⅝	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅛
55	57	200	Rio Grande West. pf..	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
85¼	85⅞	500	St. J. & G. I.	57	57	56¾	56¾	.....
50¾	50⅝	126	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
19	19	144	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	.....
75⅜	75¼	150	St. L. & San Fran....	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
55	55¼	150	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
29¾	29¾	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	55	55	55	55	+ ¼
53½	54	450	St. Louis Southw.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
13	13½	450	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
28½	28	200	St. Paul & Duluth....	28	28	27½	28	+ ¼
100	109	80	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	87	87	87	87	.....
122	125	120	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	123	123	123	123	.....
80½	80¾	1,610	St. Paul & Omaha....	79	80⅜	79	80⅜	+ ⅜
....	....	3	Standard Gas pf.....	151	151	151	151	.....
22¼	23¼	600	Southern Pacific	22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
11⅞	12	5,950	Southern Railway	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
37⅜	37½	22,340	Southern Railway pf..	36⅝	37½	36⅝	37½	+ ⅛
74	77	403	Standard R. & T.....	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	35½	13,845	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	34	35⅛	34	35⅛	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	2,210	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	14	.....
153	154	50	Third Avenue	153	153	153	153	.....
17½	17⅝	11,285	T. P., 1st in. pd.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	.....
6¾	6⅞	3,515	T. P., Denver & Gulf .	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
90½	93	1,150	United States Leather.	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
70¼	71	2,040	U. S. Leather pf.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
18⅝	19⅜	1,300	United States Rubber.	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	.....
87¼	90	920	Wabash	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
29	29⅜	7,567	Wabash pf.....	9	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
109	111	80	Wells-Fargo Express..	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
95¼	95½	8,830	Western Union Tel....	109½	110	109½	110	.....
38⅜	39½	8,795	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	95¼	95⅝	94⅝	95¼	.....
15⅜	15½	1,472	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5	7	100	Wisconsin Central pf..	15	16¾	15	15½	+ ⅛
Sales.....		612,048		61¾	63½	61½	63½	+ ½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891.....	98	....	Col. C. & I. Dev..	¾	1⅛	Mexican Central..	6	7
4s, r., 1907.....	111¾	112¼	C. C. & I. Dev., pf.	3	4	Mex. Nat. certfs..	½	2
4s, c., 1907.....	113½	114	C. H. V. & T. pf.	16⅝	22	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	87½	89
4s, r., 1925.....	126	126¾	Con. Cable.....	175	....	Morris & Essex...	168	170
4s, c., 1925.....	126	126⅜	Consol. Coal.....	39	....	Nat. Starch.....	11	13
5s, r., 1904.....	114	114½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	....	N. Y. & N. H....	178	182
5s, c., 1904.....	114½	....	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	122½	123½	Norfolk So.....	35	72
Currency 6s, 1898.	102	....	Edison El. Ill. of Brklyn.	115	116	Northwest Tel...	110	....
Currency 6s, 1899.	105	....	Erie Tel. & Tel..	74½	75	Ohio Southern...	....	6
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	102½	....	Ev. & T. H. pf..	25	30	Ont. Mining.....	3½	....
Cherokee 4s, 1900.	102½	....	Ev. & T. H. pf..	27½	30	Penn. Coal.....	340	375
....	....	....	G. B. & W.....	37	40	Peo. & East.....	7½	8½
Adams Express..	150	160	Homestake	35	37	P., Ft. W. & C..	173	....
Alb. & Sus.....	175	....	Int. Cent. I.	7	9	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	9½
Am. Coal.....	122	125	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	....	Quicksilver	3	4
Ann Arbor.....	13½	15	Joliet & Chi.....	153	....	Quicksilver pf....	10	12
Boston A. L. pf..	105	108	Kan. & Mich.....	8½	9	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Buff., R. & P....	19	22	Keokuk & D. M..	4	4¾	Rio Grande W....	21	24½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	40	62	K. & D. M. pf....	16	18	Rio Grande W. pf.	119	....
Bur., C. R. & N..	75	114½	Keokuk & West..	33	37	St. P. & O. pf....	143	146
Central Pacific..	13¾	....	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Sil. bullion certfs.	53	54
Chi. & Alton pf..	166	....	Long Island.....	40	48	Sixth Avenue.....	190	194
Chi. & E. Ill....	....	62	L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	....	T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	162½	....	Mah. Coal R.....	128	....	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	20	25
Chi. G. W. pf....	35	40	Mah. Coal R pf...	100	115	U. S. Express....	44	48
Clev., L. & W. pf.	90	....	Manhattan Beach.	4	8	U. S. Rubber pf..	69	70
Cleve. & Pitts....	169	....	Man. Con.....	45	60	Wis. Central	3¼	3¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50..Am. Cotton Oil	25	25	25	25
100..Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100..Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
2,450..Am. Sug. Ref.	155	155½	154⅝	154⅝
1,430..Am. Tobacco	95¼	95¼	93½	94
200..A., T. & S. F.	16⅜	16⅜	15⅞	16
2,700..A., T. & S. F. pf.	35⅞	35⅞	34⅞	35
660..Bay State Gas	13⅜	13⅜	12¼	12⅝
40..Brook. R. T.	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛
10..C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2,780..Chicago Gas	103⅞	105½	103⅞	104⅝
3,710..C., R. & Q.	99¼	99¼	98	98½
7,490..C., R. I. & P.	104	104	103¾	104
42,010..C., M. & St. P.	91	91¾	90	91¾
110..Col. H. V. & T.	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
..C. Great West.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
60..Ches. & Ohio	26	26	26	26
120..Central of N. J.	96	96½	96	96½
1,910..Gen. Electric	37⅝	39⅛	37⅝	38⅝
50..Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
2,740..Louis. & Nash.	62⅝	62⅞	61¾	62¼
2,030..Manhattan	107¾	108	107¾	108¼
2,860..Mo. Pacific	38⅜	39½	38	38⅝
20..M. & St. L. 2d pf.	54	54	54	54
120..National Lead	41¾	42⅜	41½	42⅜
210..N. Y. Central	112	112¾	111⅝	112⅜
100..N. Y., L. E. & W.	18	18	18	18
240..N. Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20½
3,440..N. Pacific pf.	55⅜	55⅝	54½	55¼
40..Pacific Mail	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
6,510..Reading	28⅝	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞
200..Reading 1st pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜
60..Southern Ry.	12	12	12	12
1,380..Southern Ry. pf.	37⅛	37⅝	36⅞	37⅜
1,050..Tenn. C. & I.	34¼	35⅛	34¼	35⅛
1,720..Union Pacific	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛
10..U. S. Leath. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
200..U. S. Leath. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
180..Wabash pf.	22⅝	23	22⅝	23
1,020..Western Union	95¾	95⅝	94⅜	95¼
100..Wheel. & L. E.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
97,210.				

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000..A., T. & S.F. adj. 6s	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
5,000..A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
18,000..M., K. & T. 2d.	62¼	62¼	61⅝	61⅝
6,000..N. Pacific 1s	92⅝	92⅝	92	92
5,000..Nassau E. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000..Rock Island 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2,000..Rio G. W. 4s	81	81	81	81
15,000..U. P. D. & G. 1st. 4s	48	48	47⅜	47⅜
5,000..Wabash 2d	78¾	79	78¾	79
$85,000.				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CLEVE., CANTON & SOUTHERN—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	210	210	210
4th week Aug.....	$17,718	$22,372	$21,867
Month	47,367	61,693	70,051
From July 1.....	180,410	*127,959	131,513

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Mileage	3,725	3,127	3,127
Month August.....	$2,162,091	$1,650,803	$1,640,067
From July 1.....	4,146,166	3,280,487	3,148,723

ORE. R. R. & NAVIGATION—

Month August.....	568,075	344,170	.....

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,151	6,168	6,148
1st week Sept.....	$746,957	$719,914	$675,023
From July 1.....	6,240,961	5,782,515	5,627,247

CHI. GREAT WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings....	4,690,859	4,709,820	3,636,098
Op. expenses.....	3,427,587	3,310,242	2,816,748
Net earnings.....	1,253,272	1,399,578	819,350

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for July—

Gross earnings....	1,984,075	1,638,624	1,508,656
Exp. & taxes.....	1,507,955	1,312,308	1,104,851
Net earnings.....	476,120	326,316	403,705

MEXICAN NATIONAL for July—

Gross earnings....	480,525	421,014	354,081
Op. expenses.....	380,245	315,019	279,309
Net earnings.....	100,280	105,995	74,772
From July 1—			
Gross earnings....	3,488,550	2,820,400	2,507,909
Op. expenses.....	2,613,749	2,124,509	1,947,559
Net earnings.....	874,801	695,891	560,349

NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings....	214,240	256,127	231,860
Op. expenses.....	168,572	186,352	228,703
Net earnings.....	45,668	69,775	*6,843
Total income.....	48,324	72,475	*4,263
Charges	55,140	54,013	48,459
Deficit	6,815	*18,462	52,733
*Surplus.			

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross	$4,677,924	$4,340,791	*$337,133
Expenses	2,779,047	2,776,503	*2,544
Net	1,898,877	1,564,288	*334,589
Total income.....	1,949,457	1,591,717	*357,740
Bet. and dep.....	78,014	.....	.....
Charges, taxes, and sink fund..	1,197,986	300,843	.....
Total	1,276,000	300,843	.....
Balance	673,457	1,250,874	.....
Dividends	110,000	....	.....
*Increase.	563,457	....	.....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip 5,000	88½	Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $45 Paid 5,000	75	Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 5,000	92⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 10,000	83½	Denv & Rio Grande 4s 5,000	89¼	10,000	92¼
6,000	83¾	Detroit Gas Co 5s 3,000	92	1,500	92⅜
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 28,000	89¼	2,000	92¼	25,000	92¼
500	89⅜	4,000	92⅜	18,000	92⅜
4,000	89½	25,000	93⅜	Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div 10,000	104½
10,000	89¾	East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 1,000	110	1,000	104
4,000	89¾	Erie 4th Mortgage 3,000	120½	Ohio Southern G M 4s 1,000	15
5,000	89¾	Erie 5th Ext Gold 4s 5,000	104	5,000	14
5,000s20f	89⅝	Erie 1st Con 7s 10,000s20f	142	O'CONNELL, John J.—J. Ruppert	
60,000	89⅝	Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 11,000	73⅜	18,000	92⅜
6,000	89⅝	Erie 4s Prior Bds 20,000	92¾	OESTREICHER, Henrietta — Edward M. Knox	
1,000	89¾	Flint & Pere M 5s 5,000	85½	OLYMPIC CYCLE COMPANY—D. E. Austin, receiver	
10,000	89⅝	Flint & Pere M 6s 193,000	114	PONS, Luis, otherwise Louis Felix Pons—Julio F. Sorzano	
10,000s20f	89⅝	Ft Wth & D C 1st 33,000	75	PORTER & GILMOUR, (incorporated)—D. E. Austin, receiver	
20,000	89¾	Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 17,000	58	RANDOLPH, Emma J., and John—Stadle & Son	
10,000	89½	5,000	58¼	REYNOLDS, Louisa M.—Foote & Thorne Glass Company	
Adjustment 4s 4,000	60⅜	45,000	58½	ROACH, Michael—D. B. Fleming	
1,000	60¼	7,000	58⅝	RISLEY, Charles F.—Emerson Drug Company	
35,000	60⅜	Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	91⅜	STAAK, Elbert—D. E. Austin, receiver, &c	
10,000	60¼	10,000	92	SIMON, Alexander, Jr.—D. E. Austin, receiver, &c	
15,000	60⅜	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 1,000	100	SATROPOLIS, Nicolas—W. Selb, costs	
38,000	60¼	Green Bay & W Deb B 7,000	6⅜	STIMMEL, John and Barbara—Stephen T. Willets and another	
65,000	60¼	1,000	7	STEELE, Alexander—Howard, Lockwood & Co	
17,000	60⅜	18,000	7⅜	SUMMERFIELD, Herman I.—J. S. & M. Lesser	
57,000	60¼	2,000	7	SIEGEL, Emma—William J. Davidson	
5,000	60⅜	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 5,000	74	SIEGEL, Emma—Henry A. Caeser and others	
10,000	60⅜	2,000	74½	SIEGEL, Emma—George L. Morse, agent	
10,000	60¼	Ind, Dec & Wn 1st 4,000	105	SCHLAMM, Louis—J. C. Wilson	
21,000	60¼	International & Gt N 1st 2,000	120⅜	SMITH, Carl D.—D. S. Walton and another	
20,000	60	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 5,000	85	SMITH & STEVENS MANUFACTURING Company—D. E. Austin, receiver	
4,000	60¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s 4,000	99¼	TAYLOR, Ellen—G. M. Wright, assignee	
10,000	60⅜	Kanawha & Mich 4s 2,000	79⅝	TUTTLE, Walter B.—C. W.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATTERS

Superintendent Jasper Expects 225,000 Children to Apply for Enrollment Monday.

CANNOT ACCOMMODATE ALL

About 7,000 Must Wait Until Certain Repairs Are Completed—High Schools Ready to Open with a List of 1,802 Students.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that probably 7,000 or 8,000 applicants for admission to the public schools will be turned away Monday for lack of room. The crowding is in the tenement districts, where new and larger schools are in course of construction. He corrected his estimate of the day before by saying that he anticipated a first-day enrollment of nearly 225,000. The department has 162 schools completed, of which 4 are brand new. Three of the list—Schools 2 in Henry Street, 13 in East Houston Street, and 34 in Broome Street—are yet in the hands of the repairer, and will not be ready for occupancy for two or three weeks. Schools 13 and 34 are in the same district, on the lower east side, and their closing will cause some annoyance and doubtless many complaints.

The Principals nominated for 3 of the 4 new schools are Bedford Park, John W. Davis; St. Ann's Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Thomas J. Meighan, promoted from School 39, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Mount Hope, Wallace F. Lyons, promoted from School 91, in Ogden Avenue. The nominations will be confirmed by the Board of Education Wednesday. Although the new school at Mount Hope will be opened Monday, one class will be kept open in the old building to preserve the Board of Education's title to the land.

Other promotions and transfers of Principals to take effect Monday are: John T. Maguire, whose old school in West Thirteenth Street is the temporary boys' high school, to School 91; John P. Conroy, formerly first assistant teacher of School 83 and head of the eighth grade, to succeed Mr. Meighan as Principal of School 39; Eliza A. Devereux, from School 71 to School 13; Jennie MacKenzie, from 9 to 28; Angelean Willett, from 8 to 136, and Sarah C. Hubie, from 115 to 149.

All these changes are in the nature of promotions, the new places carrying increased responsibility and larger pay. Some of them were necessitated by the consolidation of the primary and grammar schools under a single Principal. The last four have been confirmed by the Board of Education.

Transfers of Teachers.

These transfers of teachers have been made by the Board of Superintendents, pending approval by the Board of Education. Nearly all of the transfers are promotions, as the difference in salary will show:

Henrietta Morris, from school 120 to school 2, from $510 to $573; Hedwig P. Bein, 86 to 5, $522 to $573; Leola C. Freidenberg, 94 to 9, $375 to $573; Annie McDonough, 35 to 11, $672 to $730; Florence C. Illensworth, 47 to 19, $615 to $633; Jennie M. Schoonmaker, 35 to 21, $726 to $736; Alice Conrad, 136 to 27, $594 to $633; Minnie E. Murphy, 93 to 37, $522 to $573; Julia A. Birdseye, 33 to 46, $960 to $1,030; Elvina Blum, 47 to 48, $873 to $873; Norma Romann, 42 to 51, $510 to $633; Louise F. Kern, 60 to 54, $726 to $726; Jennie D. Williams, 47 to 55, $510 to $510; Marion C. Pollard, 63 to 61, $1,476 to $1,656; Lyman H. Hoysradt, 63 to 67, $1,332 to $1,476; Peter B. Havanagh, 61 to 65, $720 to $774; Minnie C. Buehler, 89 to 67, $1,260 to $1,332; John Roberts, 2 to 75, $615 to $633; Adele Roeder, 5 to 76, $573 to $573; Agnes H. McSweeny, 135 to 78, $540 to $573; Lillian F. Purcell, 42 to 78, $522 to $573; Amelia F. Scarduffel, 61 to 81, $504 to $504; Carl W. Kilkeldey, 79 to 85, $1,260 to $1,260; Rachel Barnstone, 150 to 89, $774 to $900; Florence Ballose, 35 to 21, $774 to $774; Aimee Leavenrich, 24 to 150, $504 to $510; Abraham K. van Vleck, 35 to 150, $2,018 to $2,016; Elijah Jenks, Jr., 35 to 154, $1,476 to $1,476.

The additions to the staff of the Bedford Park School, the schools they come from, and the different pay, are: Gustave A. Caris, from School 81, $1,656 to $1,728; Annie L. Cantrell, from 35, $1,020 to $1,086; Sarah Baylis, from 35, $933 to $990; Elizabeth J. Hofer, from 47, $750 to $903; Jessie B. Colburn, (music,) from 47, $795 to $825; Hannah M. Berry, from 60, $540 to $903; Kate Audoun, from 47, $990 to $990; Fanny Jullien, from 47, $750 to $884; Mary B. Stout, from 33, $675 to $720; Mary E. O'Rourke, from 65, $672 to $675; Susan C. Murphy, from 138, $510 to $510.

High School Examinations.

It was expected that the advertisement that those who desired to enter the second-year class of the new High Schools might present themselves for examination yesterday at the East Twelfth and West Thirteenth Street schools would have attracted 200 or 300 pupils of private schools who wished to take the college preparation or classical course. The expectation, much to the disappointment of Superintendent Jasper, Dr. Buchanan, and Dr. Wright, was not realized.

At School No. 35, in West Thirteenth Street, the Boys' High School, where Dr. Buchanan presided, nine boys applied to take the examination. Of these five dropped out, and the day closed with but four applicants for the second-year class. None of them was from a New York school. They came from Scranton, East Orange, Hoboken, and Auburn.

At School No. 47, in East Twelfth Street, the Girls' High School, twelve candidates confronted Dr. Wright. Four were appalled by the papers and retired. The remaining eight will probably form the nucleus of the first sophomore class of the new school. Dr. Wright said he was disappointed at the showing made by the girls. They were all bright, but their training had not been thorough.

Girls in the Majority.

The total number of students who will enter the first-year class of the three High Schools is 1,802, divided into 635 at the Boys' High School, 653 at the Girls' High School, and 514 at the mixed High School. Of those all but twenty-eight girls and eleven boys go straight from the graduating classes of the public schools. The divisions in the Boys' High School are not yet completed, but the proportion will be about 10 per cent. for the classical course, 90 per cent. for the general course, and 100 per cent. for the commercial course. In the girls' school 403 will take the general, 197 the commercial, and 25 the classical course. In the mixed school 249 will take the general, 201 the commercial, and 63 the classical course. The list includes 236 boys and 278 girls.

Although all the high schools will be opened Monday, it is not probable that the mixed school, of which Prof. E. J. Goodwin is Principal, will begin work until a week later. The contracts for heat and ventilation were hung up by some dispute until the last moment, and the workmen are now, and will be for some days, in possession of the premises.

The general course of study as laid down by Prof. Goodwin shows for the first year's course each working day divided into six hours, thus: Monday—First hour, recitation in English; second hour, physiology; third hour, study period; fourth hour, Latin; fifth hour, physical training; sixth hour, study period. Tuesday—First hour, English; second hour, physiology; third hour, vocal music; fourth hour, Latin; fifth hour, study period; sixth hour, biology. Wednesday—First hour, English; second hour, algebra; third hour, study period; fourth hour, Latin; fifth hour, study; sixth hour, biology. Thursday—First hour, history; second hour, algebra; third hour, study; fourth hour, Latin; fifth hour, physical training; sixth hour, biology. Friday—First hour, history; second and third hours, study; fourth hour, drawing; fifth hour, algebra; sixth hour, biology. The whole school is divided into divisions, for which the course of study is the same, but the times are different. The hours quoted are those for Division A.

Mr. Jasper Talks of the Schools.

"The establishment of the high school system marks a distinct era in the history of the New York Department of Education," said City Superintendent Jasper yesterday, "and it is gratifying to see the immediate demand made by the graduating classes of the schools on the accommodation we have been able to supply. I estimate that at least 35 per cent. of those who enter the high school will complete the course and continue to college. There were nearly 6,000 public school graduates last year who applied for admission to the colleges, which could take less than 3,300. More than 2,000 remained in the schools, taking an advanced or the commercial course.

"With the establishment of the high schools the public schools will not be hampered with those advanced scholars, and we shall be able to find more room in the lower classes, where the real congestion is. Under the new system, when it is perfected, the highest school class and the lowest high school class will dovetail, making, as it were, a continuous and uninterrupted ten years' course of study. The working of the system will be made more simple by the consolidation of the primary and grammar schools under one Principal. We are a little disappointed that there have not been more applications from private and parochial school scholars for the high schools, but in any event we could not have received many more pupils, as room had to be left for the promotions of next year."

Idealism Before Materialism.

Prof. Goodwin, who left a big high school, nearly forty years established, at Newton, Mass., to come to New York, was asked what he expected the high-school system would accomplish.

"I firmly believe," he said, "that the high-school system is destined to play a most important part in the civilization of the country. Up to the period of adolescence the child gets ideas without regard to their relation and dependence, but when that period passes the reasoning power asserts itself, and he insists on knowing the relation of things. During the high-school period he unconsciously formulates his philosophy of life. He studies the different theories of governments, different forms and effects. Different theories of ethics and of systems of religion also come into the curriculum of a well-ordered high school. The student studies the history of different governments and different races, and is enabled to comprehend and form opinions on the methods of our own Government.

"Then comes the question of philosophy, materialism, and idealism. The high school stands for idealism. Great attention is paid in the course to literature and the philosophy of literature, and all literature is founded on idealism. Materialism is the bane of our civilization. The inner life is the great thing. The outer life will take care of itself if the inner life be clean.

"While we do not use these words to our pupils, we—the high schools—teach the principles of idealism and enforce them with all the influence of the school.

"But the mission of the high school, its most important function, is to educate leaders for the masses. The high school is the poor man's college. There his son can be educated, fully educated, without cost. The demand for accommodation shows how the people regard the school. If a day of revolution should ever come the country and the Government must rely for their safety on the men of the working classes trained in the public schools, the higher the school the better. The working men who are educated are the men who may be depended on by their country."

Training of Teachers.

Dr. J. G. Wight, formerly of the Philadelphia Girls' High School, contrasted the system of training teachers in Philadelphia with that of this city. He said the system there was an ideal one.

"It is the theory in Philadelphia," he said, "that every woman qualifying to teach shall have four years of academic training and then two years' purely professional pedagogic training. Two-thirds of the high school graduates go to the normal college, while a large proportion of the others take the three years' commercial course in the high school, not from an ideal, but from a bread and butter standpoint.

"The course as laid out here will make the academic educational feature more the leading feature, and will eliminate the materialism. In Philadelphia not enough thought is given to the humanities. The course here strives to encourage girls to prepare for college and to see something else in education besides an ability to earn a living. So long as the city must be supplied by our pupils the girls' high school must do the academic training of grade teachers for the schools. A young woman who intends to make teaching her profession cannot afford to have less than four years' academic training. The course and system laid down for the new schools are almost perfect, and should accomplish the object for which they were organized."

SCHOLARS HAVE NO TEACHERS.

Long Island City Public Schools Are Unable to Open.

The public schools of Long Island City will not reopen on Monday because of an insufficiency of teachers. There are fifty vacancies to be filled before the schools can be reopened.

The Board of Education of that city met last week and adjourned without making any effort to fill the vacancies.

Jersey City's Public Schools.

The public schools of Jersey City will reopen next Monday. The Board of Education yesterday directed that the flag on every school should be placed at half-mast as a tribute to the memory of the late Prof. Anson R. Guilford, Principal of School No. 7. Commemorative exercises will be held at the latter school.

A NEW PAULIST SUPERIOR.

The Rev. George Deshon of This State Elected Yesterday by the General Chapter.

The Rev. George Deshon was yesterday elected Superior General of the Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle, in the State of New York, popularly known throughout the land as the Community of the Paulist Fathers, as the successor of the late Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit. The election was had at the final session of the General Chapter yesterday afternoon, the chapter having been in session since Tuesday.

Father Deshon, the Very Reverend Superior General of the Paulists, is the last surviving member of the original founders of the community, and the Superiorship fell to him by natural lot. He was born in New London, Conn., seventy-five years ago of Huguenot stock. In his youth he was sent to the West Point Military Academy, where he entered the same class with Gen. Grant and others of subsequent fame. He was graduated with distinction, and was for five years a professor in the institution.

Desiring a more perfect life, he entered the novitiate of the Redemptorist Fathers, and in 1855 was ordained as a priest. He remained exclusively in mission work until his separation from the Redemptorists, with the other four missionaries, the Rev. Fathers Hecker, Hewit, Baker, and Walworth, who organized themselves into the Congregation of St. Paul, or the Paulist Fathers.

The Very Rev. Father Deshon, the third Superior General of the Paulists, has been elected for a term of nine years, according to the provisions of the charter, which call for the election of a Superior General at the expiration of that period, his predecessors having been Fathers Hecker and Hewit. The call for a meeting of the General Chapter was made soon after the death of Father Hewit, and the sessions were attended not only by the fathers associated with the community here, but by Fathers Wyman and Otis, from the community house in San Francisco, where five of the priests live in charge of the work of the Paulists west of the Rocky Mountains, all of whom took part in the unanimous election to the highest office in their gift of their venerable and greatly beloved associate.

At present there are thirty-five fathers, twenty-one students, and fifteen postulants connected with the Paulists.

WANT THEIR PLANS CHANGED.

Brooklyn Trolley Presidents Have New Ideas for a Bridge Terminal.

The Presidents of all the Brooklyn surface roads, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting held on Wednesday, made application yesterday to the Bridge Trustees for permission to change their plans. The question will be discussed at the regular bridge meeting next Monday.

"This proposition, if carried through," said President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday afternoon, "will save us at least $150,000 to begin with in outlay at the New York end. It will save more than that in operation in a short time. I anticipate that we will have cars running to New York City by December if it is accepted by the Bridge Trustees.

"I regard the separation of the crowds going to the surface cars and the elevated roads a great advantage, and for foot passengers there will be three ways of reaching the promenade—by the gallery, the subway, and on the surface. I estimate that changes necessary under this scheme will cost us from $100,000 to $150,000."

Arrival of William Crichton.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamship Trojan Prince from Rio Janeiro was William Crichton, late United States Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Ernst-Marx syndicate the two four-story American basement dwellings, 183 and 185 Convent Avenue, each 16 by 40 by 50.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. E. Nafen the four-story brownstone front dwelling, 41 West Fifty-second Street, 17 by 55 by 100.5.

Max Gabriel has purchased, for $15,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 242 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. have sold for James Carlew, the builder, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling 13 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 18.7 by 100.11.

Although none of the parties interested will divulge the name of the buyer of the property 5 East Forty-fourth Street, a report was current yesterday that the purchase was made by Mr. Havemeyer, who owns the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on which the new Delmonico's is now building.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Greenburgh, for $49,000, the two-story brick store and dwelling 213 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and the three five-story brick flats 143 to 147 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot beginning on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 132.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, running north 100.11, by east 70.11, to St. Nicholas Avenue, by south 88.10, by west 92.5, by south 25.3, by west 25.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Empire Savings and Loan Association, for $6,320, the vacant plot, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 525 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Laura Verity, for $6,660, the two-story frame dwelling at the northeast corner of the Old Boston Post Road and the highway from King's Bridge to Westchester, on a plot 100.5 by 125 by 97.5.

John C. Thompson & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Dry Goods Commission Company, for $3,205, Lots 7, 8, and 9 on map of sixteen villa sites, and eighty lots at King's Bridge Heights, Nathalie Avenue, east side, 75 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $1,550, the vacant plot Scott Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Perry Avenue, 75 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $700, the lot Decatur Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Scott Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 411 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 143.9 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,002.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 224 and 226 Division Street, for a six-story brick stable, 48 by 65.1 by 67.11; John Duane of 4 Attorney Street, owner; Clarence B. Cutler and Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 33 feet west of Madison Ave., for a five-story and basement brick flat, 27 by 85.3; Abraham Abelman of 74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a five-story and cellar brick flat, 33 by 96; Abraham Abelman, owner; Bernstein & Stone, architects; cost, $45,000.

Fordham Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-foot Lane, City Island, for a three-story frame house, 30 by 42; Genevieve Brown of Main Street, City Island, owner; Joseph Schwerdt, architect; cost, $3,700.

Jefferson Avenue, west side, 120 feet south of King's Bridge Road, four two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 33; Louis Eckwortz, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Dawson Street, north side, 100 feet west of Leggett Avenue, for six two-story frame tenements, 16.8 by 50; Frederick McCarthy of 1,019 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Melrose Avenue, west side, 98.7 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by $2.2; Robert F. Seiffert of 629 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 76; William H. Weiher of Bedford Park, owner; A. F. Koelble of 50 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $68,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for four four-story brick tenements, 20 by 72; John MacGavock of 1,238 Madison Avenue, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $52,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 17 by 55; Paul Happel of 51 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Edward A. Reinisch, architect; cost, $3,500.

Twelfth Street, west side, 200 feet north of Avenue B, for a one-story and attic frame stable, 23 by 13; Charles Meekey, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Grand Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, to a five-story brick mercantile building, 25 by 95 by 80.5; Hermann Heidgerd of 324 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

West Farms Road, west side, 145.6 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; J. W. Taylor, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to two two-story frame stores, with offices; Alonzo Carr of 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED, (offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—Orchard Street from Sedgwick Avenue to Boscobel Avenue; hearings for objectors for ten days after Oct. 1; report to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., Nov. 1. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street from Amsterdam Avenue to the Boulevard; hearings for ten days after Oct. 14; report to be made to the Supreme Court Nov. 15. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard; hearings for ten days after Oct. 14; report to be made to the Supreme Court Nov. 15. Wadsworth Avenue from King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to Eleventh Avenue; hearings for ten days after Oct. 4; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 25. Crane Street from Robbins Avenue to Timpson Place; hearings for ten days after Oct. 4; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 25. Katonah Avenue from Eastchester Avenue to Mount Vernon Avenue; hearings for ten days after Sept. 20; report to be made to the Supreme Court Oct. 18.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Mount Vernon Avenue from Jerome Avenue to the northern boundary of the city, Sept. 23, 10:30 A. M.; Spuyten Duyvil Road from the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to the junction of Riverdale Avenue and West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Sept. 15, 10 A. M.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

AVENUE C, s e s, Lot 198 and part of Lot 197, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x irregular; Thomas H. Murphy to Henrietta Murphy, one-fourth part.
BOULEVARD, w s, centre line between 84th and 85th Sts, runs w 108.7x527.2x e 106.9x n 27.3; James D. Putnam and wife to Sarah L. Jackson.
CHERRY ST, 103 and 101; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Seymour Herman...
CONVENT AV, 58, 20x100; L. Helen Livingston to the West Side Bank.
CONVENT AV, 58, 20x100; the West Side Bank to Emma J. Dunphy.
DOWNING ST, 26 and 28; Harriet A. Roberts to David S. Walton.
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 141st St, 25.2x90.8x25x93.5; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Regine Dinkelspiel
FOREST AV, w s, 88 ft n of 165th St, 33.5x87.6; Helene Tremberger and another to Laura Menn.
LOT 63, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Thomas Scott.
LOT 235, map of Block H, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to John T. Moran
MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 60, map of W. F. Duncan's property; George D. Vanderbeck to Katharine T. Vanderbeck
MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 60, map of W. F. Duncan's property; George D. Vanderbeck to R. J. Vanderbeck.
MONTICELLO AV, w s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Elizabeth Boehm.
PARK AV, 882, w s, 40 ft n of 78th St, 14.2x75; Joanna A. Woolley to Edith N. Wharton
RUTGERS ST, w s, 45.7 ft n of East Broadway, 20.10 ft to Canal St x28.5x 534.1-x e 25 ft to Hester St, n s, 43.9 ft e of Ludlow St, 19.9x75; Ludlow St, 52, e s, part of Lots 1,282 and 1,283, map of Delancey Farm, 20x87.6; Hester St, n e corner of Ludlow St, 22x irregular; Herman Kassel and wife to Julius Israel.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 100x300, to Railroad Av; John W. Jones to Charlotte Jones.
1ST AV, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 80x100; William P. Wolfe to Annie E. Valentine.
4TH AV, e s, n ½ of Lot 168, map of Mount Eden, 25x100; Charles H. Jones and wife to Thomas J. McAuliffe.
7TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; David J. King and others, executors, to Jennie M. Tompkins
7TH AV, s e corner of 119th St, 26x100; Benjamin E. Hall, Esq., to Edward F. Robinson
26TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of 5th Av, 36x 112.10; William A. Lottimer and another to Helen S. Lottimer.
60TH ST, 243 and 245, n s, 175.1 ft e of 11th Av, 49.11x100.5; John R. Bowers to Helen M. Bennett
60TH ST, 243 and 245, n s, 175.1 ft e of 11th Av, 49.11x100.5; Helen L. Sprague to John R. Bowers.
60TH ST, 243 and 245 West; Helen M. Bennett to Leon Abbett.
62D ST, 242 East, 16x100.5; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and wife to Max Gabriel and wife
72D ST, 414 East, 25x102.2; Marcus Baumann to Charles Boehne.
85TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Boulevard, 18x 100.8; Henry H. Wood and wife to Eugene C. Potter
111TH ST, s s, 203.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x100.11; Alice Davies to Emilie S. De Ellerapolis
117TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; Phebe A. Peck and another to Jacob Wick, Jr.
130TH ST, 108 West, 15x99.11; B. M. Spencer to Katharine Furnival.
130TH ST, s s, 102 ft w of 6th Av, 15x 99.11; Annie E. Valentine to Cornelius J. Donovan
131ST ST, 24 and 28 West; Catherine T. McCaffrey to L. U. Gilman.
131ST ST, 11 East; Lily U. Gilman to Catherine T. McCaffrey.
137TH ST, s s, 106.6 ft w of Willis Av, 12.8x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Susan A. Cockey

Recorded Leases.

THE TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG Harbor, City of New York, to Charles Harft; Clinton Place, n s, 323.1 ft w of Broadway, 37.6x83.11, 21 years.
THE TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG Harbor, City of New York, to Agatha Notter; University Place, w s, 25.6 ft n of Clinton Place, 23.6x87.3x23.6x85.7, 21 years
WARREN, Walter H., and another, agents for Cornelia Seymour, to Otto Germeroth; 100 West 109th St, 5 years.....$1,200 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ASIEL, Hannah, and husband to Samuel Kraus; s s of 80th St, 19.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years
BARTHOLOMEW, Sola J., to Charles Knauf; Lot 323, Block I, amended map of H. P. Rose estate, 7 years
BOEHME, Charles, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 72d St, 213 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years
BOWERS, John R., to Henry L. Sprague; 243 and 245 West 60th St, 2 years, (two mortgages)
COHEN, David, and wife to William Rankin; s s of 118th St, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, demand
CONNOR, James M., to Elijah P. Flandreau; s e corner of Centre and Duane Sts, 28 Beekman St, and other parcels in Westchester, demand
DEVLIN, William J., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 10th Av, n e corner of 34th St, 1 year
DORRENWEND, Gustav J., and wife to David G. Legget, trustee, &c.; n e corner of St. Mark's Place and 1st Av, 3 years.
ESSBERGER, August, and wife to Henry and Charlotte Beck; s s of 87th St, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years
GABRIEL, Max, and wife to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; 242 East 62d St, 5 years.
GILMAN, Lily U., to Catherine T. McCaffrey; s s of 131st St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year
GOOD, Climena L., to Henry H. Good; n s of 38th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 10 months.
KENNEDY, Jennie V., to Robert Allan; Lot No. 80 and north portion of Lot No. 79, map of sixteen villa sites, &c., portion of Anthony estate, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years
KEEP, Richard, and wife to George A. Barker and others, executors, &c., of George Bell; s s of 118th St, 252.3 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years
KING, Edward, and wife to Sarah J. Burby; 282 Hudson St, 1 year
McCAFFREY, Catherine T., to Holmes and Philbrick and Bradley L. Eaton; 11 East 131st St, demand
MORAN, John T., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 295, Block H, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 5 years
SCHMIDT, Theodor and Margaretha, to Nathan Blumenthal, executor, &c., of Elkan Blumenthal; e s of Pleasant Av, 75.7 ft s of 122d St, 5 years
SCOTT, Thomas, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lot 63, map of the Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward, 1 year
STEWART, Charles A., to Frederic J. Middleton; s s of 30th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years
TOMPKINS, Jennie M., to David J. King and others, executors, &c., of Edward J. Ward; s e corner of 7th Av and 112th St, 100.11x100, 2 years
VALENTINE, Julia, to Bradish J. Smith and another, executors, &c., of Edwin P. Smith; e s of Madison Av, 50.5 ft s of 58th St, 2 years
VALENTINE, Annie E., to Emma B. Levin; s s of 1st Av, 140 ft e of 3d St, 24th Ward
VREELAND, Annie F., to William F. and Clement H. Smith; n s of 77th St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 4 months
VREELAND, Annie F., to James McGarity and others; n s of Elsmere Pl, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, secures building contract
WALSH, John, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 324 and 325, Block I, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years

Assignments of Mortgages.

HALSTED, James M., and another, trustees, &c., to Marie A. Littlefield.....$5,118
MARTIN, Newell, to Sidney J. Smith.... nom.
McCAFFREY, Catherine T., to George B. Christman 3,000
O'BRIEN, Joseph L., and another, executors, &c., to John E. O'Brien nom.
O'BRIEN, John E., to First National Bank of Montrose, Penn. nom.
RAUCH, Frederick S., to Mrs. S. Brick.... 2,500
WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY, (a corporation,) to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c. 5,021
WINSLOW, Edward, to Rosette S. Ford.. nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

IRVING PLACE, 76; Timothy Sullivan against Pauline Schelbe, owner and contractor
JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Prospect Terrace, 99x100x69x104; August Frey and Charles Allgoevea against John Toelberg, owner and contractor
PARK AV, 980; Gustave Fischer against the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, owner; Mulhearn Steam Heating Company, contractor
POTTER PLACE, s w corner of Villa Av, 50.11x52; Frank A. Schulz against Anna F. Ramsdell, owner and contractor.....
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 88d St, 87.4x107.6x52.2x83.1; Stevenson & Blew against Charles Lowen, owner; Oswald & Dutoit, contractors
ZULETT AV, s s, 125, 225, and 475 ft e of Mapes Av, 3 lots, each 25x100; William Clarke against Rose Stelber, owner; Julius E. Stelber, owner and contractor
7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x 100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Rosa Wiedermann, owner; Morris Wiedermann, contractor
142D ST, s s, entire front from 3d to Alexander Av, 93x100x143x102; The Ideal Electric Corporation against William Seitz, owner and contractor, (continued lien)
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.
BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 100x 100; Henry Dahnke, individually and as executor, on the German-American Title Guarantee Company to the Florentine Marble Company
HORATIO ST, n s, 149.3 ft e of West St, —x—; McGovern & Collins on George Telfer to T. Klots & Brother's Sons.... 449
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 205.10x100; Jacob D. Butler, with John E. Darragh, 9 payments.....100,000
MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 99.11x120; Morris Goldstein and Louis Lese with Tobias Krakover, 8 payments. 50,000

Lis Pendens.

54TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 100.5x e 50x n 100.5 ft to 55th St, x e 50 x s 100.5 x e 25 x s 100.5 to 54th St, x w 125 ft to beginning; the Grasselli Chemical Company against John Bolen and others, faction to cancel deeds and mortgages;) attorneys, Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd.
76TH ST, 46 East; Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association against Arthur L. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Burnham, Jr.
125TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 90x99.11; Ernest Ehrmann and another, trustees, &c., against Rebecca G. Penney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.
151ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Edwin Shuttleworth against Eliza C. Webster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & Trautmann.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Litigated Motions.—1—Bairlein vs. Green. 2—Peirce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 3—Steinweg vs. Rork. 4—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Rich. 5—Tarrant & Co. vs. Du Bois. 6—Cronin vs. Cronin. 7—People, &c., vs. Zacsek. 8—Salisbury vs. Altieri. 9—Richard vs. Kantorowicz. 10—Wilkinson vs. Cunningham. 11—Gilsey vs. Demarest. 12—Tillinghast vs. McIntosh. 13—Matter of East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 14—Stiefbold vs. Stiefbold. 15—Ruppert vs. Bedell. 16—Gunn vs. Gunn. 17—Hoppen vs. Sober. 18—Schlachter vs. Brettgen. 19—Pell vs. Goldman. 20—Peirce vs. Granite State Provident Association. 21—Aschelm vs. Meyers. 22—Day vs. Morrison. 23—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 24—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank. 25—Matter of Stuckvath. 26—Aitkin vs. Aitkin. 27—Matter of Merk. 28—Schnidler vs. Schnidler. 29—Levi vs. Levi. 30—Atfield vs. Sweeney. 31—Woolf vs. Sakarlasen. 32—Horowitz vs. Carroll. 33—Reiley vs. Lynch. 34—Hover vs. Hover. 35—Galvin vs. Pearsall. 36—Johnson vs. same. 37—Congregation Unitarian Society vs. Hale. 38—Levy vs. Lennon. 39—Morrell vs. Peterson Company. 40—Francescorn vs. Lombardi. 41—Coe vs. David. 42—Hohner vs. Dressel. 43—Nassau Bank vs. National Bank of Newburg. 44—Fiske vs. Morrison. 45—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 46—Mohr vs. Stevens. 47—Matter of Home Book Company. 48—Hearn vs. Nevins. 49—Cameron vs. Van Alen. 50—Bennett vs. Pike. 51—Rosenfeld vs. Bauman. 52—Williams vs. Public Paper Box Manufacturing Company. 53—Birmingham Brass Company vs. Ruehe. 54—Sherry vs. Kalbey. 55—People, &c., vs. McMahon. 56—Eppinger vs. Casino Company. 57—Bird vs. Bird. 58—Herz vs. Clark. 59—Fiske vs. Abram.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Motion Calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.—1—John C. Christ. 2—John Hyland. 3—Adolph Hochstadter. 4—William Libby. 5—Dudley F. Musgrave. 6—Edward J. McCullough.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—William Austin, Albert Guerin, Patrick J. Reddy, Abraham Steinhardt, and Adam Smith.
At 2 P. M.—James Gayler and Hieronymus Blank.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.
CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.
1—Charles Smith and Louis Botter. 2—Thomas Murray. 3—Andrew Quinn. 4—Lewis Hirschberg.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Pulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer for Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. *Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 3 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 8 AM | Havel, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
Bremen.....Thursday, Sept. 30, Noon
Stuttgart.....Thursday, Oct. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | *Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiserin Maj., Nov. 13, 10 AM | *Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
†Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Furst Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM | Victoria, Sept. 7, 7 AM
Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM | Columbia, Oct. 14, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM | Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM | Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS, Sept...Sept. 29 | PARIS.....Oct. 20

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon | S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A.M.
West'nl'd, Sept. 22, Noon | Noordland, Oct 6, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S Madiana.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
For Windward Islands.
S. S. FONTABELLE.....Saty., Sept. 11, at noon.
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.
Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agts., 261 & 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon | Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	Sept. 15, Noon	Teutonic,	Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic,	Sept. 22, Noon	Britannic,	Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic,	Sept. 29, Noon	Majestic,	Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic,	Oct. 6, Noon	Germanic,	N'v. 3, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSLEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, Sept. 20. | MIOWERA, Oct. 18.
AORANGI, Nov. 22.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Sept. 11
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Sept. 13
COMANCHE.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday, for Newburgh, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
B.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; Hilton 46 A.M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
***10:15, 10:40** A. M. daily. (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; sleeping-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
***11:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
***10:25, 10:50** A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
***12:55, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
***8:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 275, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor car for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:35 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P.M. da.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago, and Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 9:00 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:55, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55,* 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:30 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Elberon, Allenhurst, Deal Beach, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M. Sundays.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25, (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car,) 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 231 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono, Mountain Ash, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.—Estimates for preparing for and building Recreation Structure on the pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Harlem River, Contract 604, and preparing for and building new Wooden Pier, with Appurtenances, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Harlem River, Contract 605, will be received by the Department of Docks, at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., September 17th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTisement now published in the "City Record" for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River, between 125th Street and 1st Avenue and 124th Street and Willis Avenue, bids to be opened on Thursday, September 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M. by the Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE.—Estimates for building new pier at Jane Street, N. R., Contract No. 606, will be received by Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, September, 17th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after September 8th, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton,) 9:00 A. M., 5:00, 8:30, 6:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M. night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M. Additional Trains on Race Days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M., 1:00 P. M. Parlor Car.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 6:10 P. M. Additional Trains on Race Days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at

BROKERS' FIRM COLLAPSED

James R. Willard & Co. Make a Complete Failure—No Chance for Resumption.

HAD MANY BIG BRANCHES

Dealt with Nearly Three Thousand Speculators—Bull Market Was in Their Favor, and the Firm Had to Go Under.

James R. Willard & Co. of 55, 280, and 1,227 Broadway, a firm that advertised as bankers, brokers, and commission merchants of Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Washington, Toronto, Montreal, and New York, collapsed on Wednesday. Yesterday it was announced that the firm had assigned to its chief bookkeeper, James L. Starbuck, with preferences for $20,000 to William H. Osterhout of Ridgway, Penn. Liabilities were guessed at from $600,000 to $800,000.

The firm was organized two years ago. It had no rating at Bradstreet's. The partners were James R. Willard, variously recorded as of 4,164 Lake Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and of Kennett, Hopkins & Co., 55 Broadway, New York, and of 44 Broadway, and the brothers Elmer and Jay Dwiggins, nephews of Zimri Dwiggins, who founded country banks in Illinois, Michigan, and other States, which nearly all went to the wall several years ago.

Chicago Business Connections.

Willard's home is in Chicago. He there was identified with the firm of John Dickinson & Co., who absorbed the Chicago business of Willard & Co. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Produce and Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchanges of this city. The firm never ventured to apply for membership in the New York Stock Exchange. It advertised in pamphlets issued by it and in advertisements that it had close business connections with members of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange.

These Stock Exchange close relations were the subject last Winter and Spring of uncommonly close surveillance by the Governors of the Exchange and Chief of Police Conlin and a staff of detectives. President Charles G. Wilson of the Consolidated Exchange accumulated some information in regard to the business dealings of Willard & Co. Elmer Dwiggins, who was regarded as the head of the concern here, withdrew an application for membership in the Consolidated recently, when he learned that the doings of his firm might be investigated by its Board of Directors.

Indeed, it is not many weeks since it was announced that an inquiry had been ordered.

The failure of Willard & Co. was similar to that of E. B. Cuthbert & Co. A bull market did not suit its speculative business. It was all one way—the way of the customer. Of the collapse the assignee spoke very bluntly yesterday.

A Failure, and a Final One.

"It is a failure," said Mr. Starbuck, "and a final one. There is not the barest chance for a resumption of business. The firm was short in everything, both stocks and grain. It is a disaster due to a bull market. We were hurt most by the bulge in wheat, Sugar, the Grangers, and Industrials. I can't guess within $200,000 of the liabilities, and I'm more in the dark as to the assets. It may be an eight-hundred-thousand-dollar failure, but I can give no details. All is owing to customers. Six months ago the capital was $250,000. The brothers Dwiggins were real estate speculators. They are not here to-day. Their home is at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, but Jay is in Europe. Elmer is out of town by the advice of his physician.

"My attorneys are Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse. It will be several weeks before headway is made in discovering how matters stand."

Much of the business of Willard & Co. was done by wire. They had dealings with from 2,500 to 3,000 speculators. Many of the transactions were petty and scalping, but some patrons invested sums as high as $10,000 in their ventures. At the down-town office of the concern yesterday the gathering of customers was smaller than is usual when a large stock gambling concern fails, but in it were several who were loud in abuse of the firm and vehement in threats of legal redress.

At the Consolidated Exchange it was said that Willard & Co. owed no money on the floor, and that the firm had since the beginning of the week been closing up its contracts. News of this leaked out and precipitated the assignment.

Their Last Statement.

The firm stated formally last April that its assets and liabilities were $314,266 and $100,598, respectively, and that from September, 1895, to March 13 last the net profits of their transactions had been $243,942.

At Chicago the Dwiggins brothers were identified with the defunct concerns of Stensell & Co., W. Z. Wright & Co., and Valentine & Co.

A Wall Street rumor last evening was that the Governors of the Stock Exchange would call on a firm of brokers with membership in the Exchange to give full information in regard to business transacted for Willard & Co.

NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Crowds Gathered and the Police Had to Clear the Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 9.—The failure of J. R. Willard & Co. was a great surprise to patrons here, as the Philadelphia branch was only opened a few weeks ago. The closing of other "bucket shops" in the city provided Willard & Co. with a large clientele, many of the "traders" being women. The firm fitted up handsome offices at 1031 Chestnut Street in the large building occupied in part by the Postal Telegraph Company.

The public flocked to the place and thousands of dollars were paid over the counter daily. This morning the crowd of traders, when they reached the office, were confronted by the announcement of the failure posted on the door. There was much excitement, and a large crowd gathered, but the police soon cleared the street.

It is understood that the firm lost considerable money since its office opened here.

Notice Posted in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Washington branch of J. R. Willard & Co., on F Street, was closed this morning. A notice posted on the door stated that the firm had made an assignment. The Washington branch at one time did a very large business, but latterly some of its shrewdest patrons got wind of the shaky condition of the firm and withdrew their support.

Buffalo Office Surprised.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A brief dispatch announcing the assignment of J. R. Willard & Co. was posted on the door of the concern's branch office in the Ellicott Square Building this morning, but business appeared to be going on as usual, notwithstanding. The dispatch on the door was said to be the first intimation of financial difficulties received at the local office. George H. Wright, the manager, has gone to New York to see what arrangements can be made. The man in charge stated to an Associated Press representative that all customers would be protected.

Attachments in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 9.—Henry Bodmer of Wilkesbarre to-day secured a writ here to attach the moneys of Willard & Co., now on deposit in the First and Third National Banks, the Savings Bank, and the Traders' National Bank of this city. Brokers here did considerable business with Willard & Co., but say the failure of the latter has not affected them much.

Report from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 9.—Col. Frank Bond, agent for J. R. Willard & Co., the New York brokers who failed to-day, declares they have no liabilities here. They did a very large business in this city.

No Heavy Losses in Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 9.—J. R. Willard & Co. of New York and the International Commission Company of Buffalo had branches in the city, and did a large business. There will, however, be no heavy individual losses.

ROYAL
ROYAL KING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

FAILURE OF G. W. SILSBY & CO.

A Notice Attributes It to the Collapse of the Willard House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—George W. Silsby & Co., brokers in stocks and grain, with branches in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, this morning posted the following notice on their door:

"To Patrons: The recent failure of a well-known house in New York, which was carrying a large line of stocks for us, has caused us a temporary embarrassment. We feel confident this will be short-lived. We do not propose closing our business, but ask the indulgence of our patrons on old accounts for a few days. Checks will be given in payment of the same, a part of which can be used as margins in new accounts. All new accounts will be settled daily, as usual. Old accounts can be closed when convenient."

The firm, which has been patronized by a great many small speculators, closed its doors some time ago, but resumed later, and yesterday was sued by a customer.

George W. Silsby of the brokerage firm of George W. Silsby & Co. said to-day, with reference to the temporary embarrassment of the firm: "Indulgence was asked by the firm of certain customers only, whose accounts had been placed with the firm whose failure was recently announced. All others will be paid as fast as their accounts are closed and payment requested. The firm is doing business as usual."

International Commission Co. Closed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The three offices in this city of the International Commission Company, bankers and brokers, of which John C. Allen is Treasurer, were closed to-day. Mr. Allen was seen later and said he had decided to close out his business. If his customers would give him a little time, he said, they would be paid in full.

DR. GATES WILL NOT RESIGN.

Rumor that He Is to Retire from Amherst College Unfounded.

It is authoritatively announced that there is no foundation for the rumor that Dr. E. Merrill Gates, President of Amherst College, is to resign. The college under his administration has prospered, and at the present time there are more students registered than ever before in the history of the institution.

The college will open for the Fall term on Thursday, and in the week following there will be a competitive examination of freshmen to ascertain who has the best preparation. The successful contestant in the classical course will receive $500, and in the scientific department $300.

PAID A PRESIDENTIAL BET.

Hoboken's Librarian Had to Fill Up on a Vegetarian Dinner.

Thomas A. Hatfield, Librarian of the Hoboken Free Library, and William Cranstoun, a lawyer, made a bet last October on the Presidential election. Mr. Hatfield wagered that Mr. McKinley would have a popular majority of 500,000. As Mr. Cranstoun is a vegetarian, he was to eat a meat dinner if he lost. If he won Mr. Hatfield was to eat vegetables.

The dinner was eaten at a restaurant Wednesday night. It consisted of beans, potatoes, salads, tomatoes, carrots, peaches, pears, melons, and omelets. All of the vegetables and most of the fruits were grown on Mr. Cranstoun's farm.

PAINTERS FELL SIXTY FEET.

Accident in Jersey City by Which One Man Was Killed.

Leonard Tuttle and Patrick Cook, two painters in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were at work on a scaffold, sixty feet from the ground, on the inside of the Jersey City Station yesterday. Their scaffold consisted of two planks, and the ropes holding it were attached to the ironwork above them.

The men did not come in for any particular notice until a cry was heard, and then the passengers in the station saw the men falling. They landed on the tracks. Tuttle was killed instantly. Cook fell in a heiter-over position. His legs and arms were broken, and he was badly injured internally.

A similar accident happened in the trainshed about three years ago, when seven men fell with a platform which gave way under their weight. Two were killed and all the others were injured, but recovered.

CAMPBELL'S UNIQUE GARDEN.

Yields Spanish Coins, Silver Cubes, and a Pot of English Pennies.

J. H. Campbell of 593 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, has a little garden in the rear of his house. He has a part of it planted with corn. While hoeing this corn yesterday he unearthed a nugget of silver, in the shape of a cube, weighing a pound. It looked as though it had been cast in a rough mold, and as if it might be the melted proceeds of some robbery. It had apparently been in the ground a long time.

Mr. Campbell, who has lived in the neighborhood forty years, says that a number of Spanish coins were dug up near his house about ten years ago. He does not know their value, as the finder immediately secreted them. At another time some boys dug up an earthen pot filled with old English pennies.

Mr. Campbell was kept busy all yesterday afternoon driving boys out of his cornfield.

TO STOP UNLICENSED HAWKING.

Uniformed Candy Vendors Will Monopolize the Park Lanes.

The Board of Park Commissioners passed a motion at its meeting on Tuesday to regulate by ordinance the hawking of refreshments, real or alleged, through the thoroughfares of Central Park. It has been the custom for the visitor to the Mall or menagerie to be assailed indiscriminately with offers for purchase of lozenges, chewing gum, and other delectable commodities, by nondescript and unlicensed small boys of all shades and sizes and degrees of pertinacity. The new ordinance gives permission to one Jesse Danzig to sell candy in all of the parks under the charge of this department, the boys to be employed for the purpose to wear uniforms of such design as may be approved by the President of the board.

As Central Park pleasure goers will soon become used to Mr. Danzig's uniformed vendors, it is believed that the boys who try to sell without licenses will find patronage so slim that they will stop running the risk of being arrested. Previous misfortunes in this line have brought distracted parents to the arsenal in large numbers, and given the Park police and the Gerry Society a good deal of work to do.

"The ordinance is designed, I believe," said Secretary Leary of the Park Department yesterday, "to prevent recurrence of such cases as that of a week ago Sunday, when fifteen of the boys were arrested, and had to be carted off by policemen who cost the city $1,100 each a year, and whose services are badly needed to handle the Sunday crowds. As many as 20,000 come to a concert here. Mr. Danzig will have to pay a fee, of course, but how large a one is undecided yet. The license fees of vendors in the public parks have been increased 75 per cent. in the last three years."

B. Altman & Co.

Have opened a number of desirable styles of

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,

including those particularly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, of which a special lot will be offered to-day, AND UNTIL NOON TO-MORROW, WHEN STORE WILL BE CLOSED.

Sizes, 11 to 2, $2.25 pair
Sizes, 2½ to 5½, $2.50 pair

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES

Postmaster Van Cott Discusses Means of Improving the Service in This City.

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS' MAIL

Plan to Give Letters to Pursers of Arriving Vessels at Quarantine to be Distributed on Board—Federal Building to be Enlarged.

The visit of Postmaster General Gary to this city, which has been the occasion for a thorough inspection of the New York postal service, was brought to a close yesterday morning when, accompanied by his wife and family, he left for Washington.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott spoke of his superior and the effect of the visit in terms of appreciation yesterday. "The Postmaster General is devoted to his work," said he, "and will spare no pains to improve our postal service. His visit has given him a thorough understanding of this city's mail facilities and the opportunity for their improvement. No immediate changes, however, have been made as the direct fruit of his trip. Anything that may result from it hereafter must come from Washington.

"He paid special attention to the arrangements for extending the Federal Building at the north end. The city has agreed to give the Government ground enough to include those sidewalks in Mail Street near the building, providing we enlarge the northerly sidewalk, that bordering on City Hall Park, by ten feet. This the Government will do. A shed will be erected outside the building for mail wagons to back into.

"Since my entrance into office this time, I have been planning to improve New York's postal service wherever possible, and the proposed branch office at Howard Street and Broadway will make it a great deal better for the down-town end of the city.

"It may take us two or three months to complete it. The receiving station at 1 Madison Avenue will have been changed to a full station by Oct. 1, or thereabout. The increased facility in mail delivery will be of great advantage to the merchants of the district.

"The furniture is now being put in the station at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Third Avenue, and it should be open about the middle of October.

"As soon as the companies owning mail steamships all consent, as I believe they will, because it will be to their advantage, we shall initiate a change in the delivery of mail for persons landing at this port from abroad. Hitherto we have put it in the hands of consignees, and they have given it to the passengers. Now we propose to send the mail for steamship passengers down to Quarantine on the boats that get the mailbags from the steamer. In this way letters addressed care of the New York or Campania will be given to the pursers of the vessels for sorting and distribution. It will cost the Government no more, and will be a convenience to passengers, who will receive their mail some hours before landing.

An opening was made in the wall of the Federal Building yesterday at Park Row and Mail Street, and the pneumatic tubes connecting with the set of six pipes running to Brooklyn, the Grand Central Station, and the Produce Exchange were put in. Inside the building tubes will run to the Broadway side through the basement and connect with the dynamos which supply the compressed air. From this point they will run along the basement ceiling to the centre of the Mail Street side of the building, and will be carried up to the ground floor there, and terminate in a room partitioned off for this service. Work has been also started on the dynamo foundations.

PERSONAL PROPERTY IMPORTS.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Takes Action.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon at the board's rooms, 241 Fifth Avenue, and the matter of the alleged undervaluation of personal property imported by the passengers of the steamship Teutonic some time ago came up for discussion. It was reaffirmed that the amount of duties collected by the customs officials from the Teutonic passengers was greatly below that which a fair valuation of the goods imported would have produced. Believing that the number of the negligent officials, it was said, and already the board had evidences that justified it in condemning the customs people for remissness

The board adopted the following resolution, copies of which will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Collector of the Port: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the board that the dock officials have been and still are willfully neglectful of their duty in the matter of inspection of baggage of first-class passengers, that examinations are purposely imperfect, and a spirit of opposition to the law is to a great extent in the service; that this spirit can only be overcome by the transfer or removal of such of these officials as have already openly expressed their disapproval of the law, and have in this and other ways laid themselves open to charges of disloyalty."

COLLECTOR BIDWELL'S POSITION.

Says His Force Is Doing as Well as Could Be Expected.

Collector George R. Bidwell said yesterday that he was responsible for the execution of the Treasury regulations in regard to passengers' baggage and not for their provisions. On the Teutonic $12,000 was collected, and this taking of national revenues under the rules promulgated by Secretary Gage demanded time. Expedition in such cases could be had with a large force of customs officers, but the work had to be done with the present force. Mr. Bidwell added that he aimed both at serving the Government and avoiding delay and embarrassment to travelers.

Insurance Rates May Be Lowered.

Fire Commissioner Sheffield called on Mayor Strong yesterday and had a long talk about Fire Department matters. He demonstrated that the average loss at fires had been reduced from $1,300 to $700 during the present administration, that insurance companies had reduced their rates 15 per cent., and that they had promised to reduce them a further 15 per cent. if the present efficiency of the Fire Department were maintained.

Our prices high?

Should we sell for less it would mean pay less for cloth—get poor stuff.

Pay less to workmen—get poor work.

Clothing that wouldn't allow of "your money back if you want it."

Which do you prefer?

The same with shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW YORK CITY TAXATION

Charges of Unjust Dealing Made Against the Board of Equalization.

A NEW ASSESSMENT DEMANDED

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward Says the Scheme to Make This City Meet Shortcomings of the Rest of the State Is Nothing Less Than Robbery.

J. M. Ward, assistant to the Corporation Counsel, will at once commence suit for the city to procure a mandamus compelling the reconvening of the State Board of Equalization to hear the protest of New York against the increased assessment of $88,988,103. As Mr. Ward has charge of the tax division of the Law Department, the case against the board naturally falls into his hands.

When the State Board of Tax Commissioners made its annual visit to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New York Aug. 31, Mr. Ward appeared in behalf of the city, and took part in bringing before the board certain testimony which would have been submitted to the Board of Equalization, if an opportunity to be heard had been given to this city. It is for the purpose of getting this testimony before the Board of Equalization, in the first place, and afterward, if necessary, before the Supreme Court, that the city will bring suit for mandamus.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Ward said:

"Heretofore the State Board of Equalization has met on the first Tuesday, and, after 'equalizing' the assessments, meets again on the second Tuesday to consider complaints and protests from such counties as think they have been discriminated against. It is somewhat of a judicial tribunal, and has always acted upon the common belief that parties against whom decisions are made are entitled to a hearing. In this case, however, it acted upon no such assumption or belief. It met on the first Tuesday, completed its work in fifteen minutes, and adjourned sine die. Although it had practically robbed this city of $80,000,000, it failed to give it the slightest chance to be heard in protest.

"It was our intention, relying upon the invariable custom of the board in holding a second meeting, to send to Albany the sworn testimony taken before the State Tax Commissioners on Aug. 31, so that the Board of Equalization might have before it, in making its final equalization of assessments, the sworn statements of our tax Commissioners that the real property in this city had been assessed at its full value. When we insisted to the State Board of Tax Commissioners that our property was fully assessed Commissioner Heermance said that in some instances property was assessed as low as 25 per centum. He replied: 'Do you mean to tell me that you reach a judicial conclusion upon mere rumor?' An examination of Deputy Tax Commissioners was then made, under oath, and all of them swore that the assessment in this city was fair and just.

"Besides the Deputy Tax Commissioners, there appeared James L. Wells, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments; John Connolly, Alfred E. Marling, and Richard Deeves, all of whom testified to the same effect. By holding only one session, the State Board of Equalization shut out this testimony, to which the fullest consideration should have been given. Instead of acting in such a judicial manner, it summarily disposed of this complex question in a quarter of an hour without hearing protests or testimony, and basing its action upon mere rumor and hearsay gathered 'up the State.'

"Without any evidence to prove it, the board has chosen to consider that New York real property is assessed at only 63 per centum of its real value. On the other hand Mr. Deeves, Mr. Wells, Mr. Marling, and Mr. Connolly, testified that it is assessed at its full value. It has deliberately robbed us of $89,000,000 upon the strength of mere rural gossip and on the demand of rural cupidity. The Board of Equalization has often done this before, but never to such an alarming and outrageous extent.

How the Farmers Are Favored.

"It seems to have hit upon the simple device of having this city make up for the shortcomings of the rest of the State. If an apple crop fails in one of the upper counties and the farmers find it difficult to pay taxes they are helped by the board, which reduces their assessment and proportionately increases that of New York City. Such a scheme of taxation is nothing less than robbery.

"I shall apply for a mandamus to compel the board to reconvene in order to receive this sworn testimony taken before the State Board of Tax Commissioners. If we should certiorari the question now the only testimony that would go before the Supreme Court would be the transactions of the Board of Equalization, whereas if our testimony can be got before it by means of mandamus it would have to be certified up to the Supreme Court and the matter decided upon its merits. As the last resort, in case we fail to get a mandamus, we shall try to get an injunction to prevent the collection of taxes upon the basis of this outrageous assessment.

"The trickiness of the increased assessment in this city is fully exposed by the fact that in all the counties which are fortunate enough to be the residences of the members of the Board of Equalization, liberal reductions were made. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff obtained a reduction for Kings County of $14,380,000; Controller Roberts got $14,322,940 taken off Erie's assessment; Secretary of State Palmer obtained a reduction of $10,447,806 for Albany County, and Attorney General Hancock procured for Onondaga a reduction of $21,694,312. These are pretty heavy balances to make good; but under the application of rural economics New York City is forced to make up the difference.

"I have not yet consulted with Mr. Scott and have given my own views. I believe, however, that they are fully shared by the Corporation Counsel."

Protecting an Asphalt Pavement.

The Jersey City police yesterday began to enforce the ordinance for the protection of the asphalt pavements throughout the city. Seven persons who were driving overloaded trucks with tires not of the prescribed width were arrested and fined $3 each.

Stern Bros.

To-day, Friday

Special Sale of

Oriental Rugs

70 Small Camel's Hair and Shirvans, at $5.50 $7.50
Regular value $7.50 and $10.50

Antique Persian Hall Strips, Silky Pieces, at $14.75 $17.50
Regular value $19.75 & $24.50

Parquet Flooring Laid and Finished

West 23d St.

THE COUDERT WILL CONTEST.

Attorney for the Widow Denies the Rumor that She Will Charge Persecution.

John Townshend, attorney for Mrs. Charles Coudert, who is contesting the second will of her late husband, arrived in the city yesterday, and was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to the recently circulated rumors of sensational features to be divulged in the case. These rumors, which have been given publicity through the columns of various weekly and daily papers, are to the effect that the widow had been for years "an object of persecution" at the hands of members of her husband's family; that "conspiring relatives" had continually put forth their utmost efforts to precipitate an estrangement between husband and wife, and that the marriage of the plaintiff and testator had from the first been unfavorable in the eyes of these same relatives.

These facts, it had been rumored, the widow would make public in the event of a contest.

All such reports as these Mr. Townshend emphatically denounced as being "malicious lies."

"We do not accuse any single person of conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Coudert," said he, "but simply rest our case on the general claim of the exertion of undue influence upon the mind of the testator by some member or members of the testator's family other than the plaintiff."

When told that the statement had been published to the effect that evidence of Mrs. Coudert's persecution would be produced in court "in the form of letters now in possession of the widow's lawyers," Mr. Townshend said he had neither seen nor heard of any such letters.

"Rumors like these," he declared, "are uncalled-for attempts to clothe the case with an air of cheap sensationalism."

Mr. Townshend also said, in contradiction of the report that the estate will amount to more than is generally supposed, that it will, on the contrary, probably be somewhat smaller than was at first estimated.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BLAMED.

Justice Hayes Charges Lax Methods in Getting Evidence in Impure Milk Cases.

Justice Hayes took occasion in Special Sessions yesterday to censure the officers of the Health Department for what he considered their lax methods in obtaining evidence for the trial of milk cases. Matthew Bottersky, who drives a milk wagon for J. Lieberman of 72 Suffolk Street, was arraigned on the charge of selling impure milk. Inspector E. F. Johnson of the Health Department saw Bottersky with a load of milk cans at the Chambers Street Ferry and took samples from three cans.

The samples were analyzed and showed that the milk was below standard. Bottersky was found guilty, but as it was his first offense the court suspended sentence.

The next case was that of Herman Dorn, a milk dealer of 103 Ludlow Street. He pleaded to having impure milk for sale.

Justice Jerome, who presided, and his associates, Justices Jacob and Hayes, conferred for a few moments, and then Justice Jerome announced that a majority of the court favored a suspension of sentence.

"My associates believe," he said, "that sentence should be suspended in both these cases, one believing that the real persons behind the defendants, their employers, should be punished. My opinion, however, that the principal can only be punished, in these cases by punishing the agent."

Justice Hayes, explaining more fully the position of Justice Jacob and himself, said: "We have always sustained the Health Department in their efforts to get pure milk for the people of this city, but in these cases we believe that the evidence presented by the Health Department is not sufficient and is not all that might have been secured.

"There is no evidence to show that the milk found to be impure was ever taken into a store and sold. There must be evidence of an intent to do wrong, and the Health Department has the power and facilities to find such evidence. When the proper evidence is brought here we shall be ready to impose heavy penalties on the wrongdoers."

MR. STRAUS'S MILK STANDS.

The Matter Comes Up Again Before the Dock Board.

E. S. Atwood, Superintendent of Docks, appeared before the Dock Commissioners at their meeting yesterday and reported that Nathan Straus's milk stand near the Recreation Pier, foot of East Third Street, was on Dock Department property. This is the stand which was located in its present position after the Commissioners had refused to permit its location on the pier.

Commissioner Monks, who, in the absence of President O'Brien yesterday, presided, declared that if the stand was to be maintained in its present position Mr. Straus must secure a permit from the board.

Commissioner Einstein, who is generally credited with defeating Mr. Straus's project to have the stand on the pier, here spoke up, saying:

"Mr. Straus is generally regarded as a philanthropist, by the newspapers at least, and a philanthropist should not be expected to follow the methods of other people. I am not a philanthropist," continued the Commissioner, "but I am in favor of helping philanthropists all I can. I think you are too hard-hearted, Mr. Monks, and I am sure we do not want to molest this philanthropist. But I do think he might reduce the price of milk, as I understand he makes a profit of from 100 to 150 per cent."

No action was taken.

Escaped from the Workhouse.

The escape of Michael Ford from the Workhouse was reported to Correction Commissioner Wright yesterday. How Ford escaped is not known. He was one of a gang of twenty-seven men sent to the bakery on the island to help Assistant Baker McCabe. McCabe sent one of the men back as incompetent. He should have returned twenty-six men to the Warden in the evening, but only twenty-five came back. Ford was committed on Aug. 1 for three months, in default of a bond of $500 for his good behavior during that period. He is a painter, and lives at 1,886 Third Avenue.

Martin Hoop a Suicide.

Martin Hoop, fifty-eight years old, of 16 Wiley Street, Jersey City, killed himself yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas through a tube at his home. Wiley's wife died about five months ago. They were devotedly attached to each other. Three sons and a daughter survive.

AMONG LITTERATEURS

Glance at the contents of the Review of Books and Art OF The New York Times SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Dinners with George Bancroft
Mrs. Sherwood Writes Reminiscences of Them—Newport and the Opera Before the War.

Raphael in Urbino
A Statue Unveiled in the Painter's Native Town—Light on His Life in Florence.

A Farmer Book Collector
Mr. Cassel's Rare Library at His Pennsylvania Home Six Miles from a Railroad.

John Constable
New Facts About this Great Artist's Life Contained in a New Edition of Leslie's Biography of Him.

Topics from Paris
Maurice Barres's New Novel and the Talk About It—An International Fine Arts Club.

Libraries in Small Towns
An Address by the Duke of Argyll at a Recent Cornerstone Ceremony in Scotland.

An Old Centre of Learning
Upsala's University and Cathedral—Swedish Students and Marvels of the Illuminator's Art—Rembrandt at Stockholm.

Henry Harrisse in Paris
His Work in Early American History and His Life in this Country—Career as a Lawyer in Paris.

Buffalo's Free Library
Its Formal Opening and the Address of Dr. Billings.

Balfour on Scottish Literature
Scott, Burns, and Carlyle His Themes.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MORE TRADE EXCURSIONS

The Second Series of Reduced Fares from Points in Trunk Line Territory.

NON-RESIDENT BUYERS BUSY

Merchants' Association Awaiting a Reply from the New England Railroads—Fall and Winter Buying Will Continue into November.

The second series of merchants' excursions to New York from points in trunk line railroad territory will begin to-day and continue until the 14th inst., inclusive. The return dates of these, as well as the other September excursions, will not expire until the middle of next month. Meanwhile the steamships from Texas and New Orleans are bringing up Southern merchants on their sailing dates in September with tickets good for thirty days, and in some cases for six weeks from date of sale. The Savannah Line will sell excursion tickets from to-day up to Tuesday night.

President King of the Merchants' Association expects a reply within a few days from the New England Passenger Association regarding his application for special excursion rates. He asked that reduced fares be granted to all non-resident members of the Merchants' Association who reside in New England territory, and that the tickets be on sale from the 15th to the 20th of this month, and from Nov. 2 to 6, inclusive. "It is a fact," said Mr. King yesterday, "which I can vouch for after an experience extending over a quarter of a century, during which I have traveled in almost every section of the country, that in almost all towns and villages those consumers know when the merchant has gone to market, and knows when he has not gone. The consequence is that when one merchant in a town avails himself of the privileges of excursion rates offered to him on certain dates and leaves for the market, it speedily becomes known, and his rivals feel the necessity of soon following him, knowing that to do business it is essential to keep up with their neighbor."

The non-resident membership list is increasing at the rate of about 150 a day, and nearly a hundred out-of-town merchants visit the association headquarters daily. These non-resident buyers are very busy selecting their Fall stocks.

Miss C. S. Bueter, millinery, of Louisville, Ky., said yesterday: "This is my first visit to the New York market, and it is directly due to the reduced rates obtained by the Merchants' Association. I had decided to go no further than Cincinnati when these reduced rates went into effect and caused me to change my mind. I have heard of a number of others who were similarly influenced."

Miss M. E. Montague, buyer for C. Hoyt, millinery, St. Paul, Minn., said: "I think this movement is causing much new trade to come to New York, judging from the conversations I overheard on the train when coming here."

Ashbel P. Fitch, the Controller of this city, joined the association as an active member yesterday, and other new resident members enrolled were: Bankers and Brokers—Harriman & Co., C. I. Hudson & Co., and A. H. Housman & Co. Butter—Lloyd I. Seaman. Corsets—The Omstead Quabog Corset Company. Printing—Matthews-Northrop Company.

Mr. Morton's "Ellerslie" Not Sold.

A published statement that "Ellerslie," ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton's country seat on the Hudson River, had been purchased by Dr. W. Seward Webb, was promptly denied from two quarters yesterday afternoon. The ex-Governor is on his way from Europe and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. the announcement was made that "Ellerslie" was being put in order for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Morton. Dr. Webb is now in the far West on a hunting trip with a party of friends. Persons here who are in his confidence say that he has no idea of purchasing an estate on the Hudson, being satisfied with his Summer home at Shelburne Farms, Vermont. Dr. Webb, has, in fact, declared himself a permanent resident of Vermont.

General Appraisers' Hearings.

A number of protests against Custom House decisions under the old tariff law on importations of oils, paints, medicinal preparations, and plants have been laid before the United States General Appraisers for adjudication. Decisions will be rendered as soon as the facts and the arguments have been considered in executive session. On Tuesday the three General Appraisers who comprise Board A will take up protests and appeals relating to free list, charges, coverings, and commissions.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Aft. 4:00 P.M. E'g, 8:45 P.M.
Pain's Fireworks, This Ev., 8:00 P. M.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON & EVENING
SOUSA'S FINAL GALA DAY.
Eminent Vocal Soloists, Battalion of U. S. Soldiers, Company of U. S. Sailors, and Two Batteries of Artillery, Flag Bearers of all Nations, Scotch Pipers, Drummers, &c., in THE SALUTE OF THE NATIONS.
PAIN'S SPECIAL FIREWORKS
Exhibition and Marine Display on the Ocean, Water Pantomime, and Fairyland.

WALLACK'S, Broadway and 30th St. Seat sale now progressing. Reopening MONDAY, SEPT. 13. Mr. HERBERT KELCEY, Miss EFFIE SHANNON, and company, including Mr. WM. J. LEMOYNE, will present a new comedy, entitled "A COAT OF MANY COLORS," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 13th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

5TH AV. To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Edwin Knowles, Manager. A Southern Romance.
"First genuine artistic hit of the season."—World.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 2 nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
THE GOOD MR. BEST.
Monday—Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York."

WEBER & FIELDS' Music Hall. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEW BURLESQUE WITH STAR CAST, THE GLAD HAND.
IN OLIO, MARIE LOFTUS AND OTHERS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way and 33d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Will prove an "American Charley's Aunt."—World. What Happened to Jones

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. To-night at 8. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN
CHANGE ALLEY....CHANGE ALLEY.
The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
GEO. EDWARDES' GAIETY THEATRE CO. OF LONDON. IN TOWN

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. ROLAND REED IN George H. Broadhurst's successful comedy, The Wrong Mr. Wright.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. New Ballets, Specialties, and Choruses. 350 people. "NATURE."
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Mr. and Mrs. Royle in Capt. Impudence
Sept. 13th, THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADMISSION, 50 Cts. VAUDEVILLE. McAvoy & May & 15 other acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
SECRET SERVICE.

Grand Opera House, 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat.
"A CONTENTED WOMAN."
Next Week—"At Gay Coney Island."

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 300th (souvenir) perf. Sept. 25.
RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS."

PLEASURE PALACE 58TH ST. AND 3D AV. 25c. and 50c. Vaudeville, Burlesque; Aft., 1:30; Eve., 7:30.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. Good reserved seats, 50c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SHALL WE FORGIVE HER.

CASINO! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN! Last Mat. but 1 to-morrow! Adieu Sous. Nt. Sep. 17. SEPT. 27—First Time, "The Belle of New York."

STAR. Eve'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. THE PRIVATEER.
SEPT. 13—THE CAPTAIN OF THE NONSUCH.

HOYT'S. "Bewilderingly humorous."—Journal.
"A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day 4 P. M. NEW YORK VS. PITTSBURG.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB, SHEEPSHEAD BAY. RACING TO-MORROW.

VIOLATION OF TRUST CHARGED.

Special Guardian Appointed for Some Heirs to the Keteltas Estate.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed N. B. Hoxie special guardian of some of the heirs to the estate of Henry Keteltas, who have been declared incompetents, in a suit brought against the heirs of the Keteltas estate by Eugene K. Smith, one of the heirs of John Gardner, to recover his proportionate share—$230,040.39—which, he asserts, the city paid to Keteltas for ground used for Corlears Hook Park.

John Gardner died in December, 1817, and left his property to three trustees in trust for his son and two daughters. When these trustees died, others were appointed. Years passed by and Henry Keteltas